

# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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NO. 19

## GURNEE WOMAN A TORCH

Explosion of Turpentine and Oil Sets Fire to Clothing and She Burns to Death

RUSHES INTO THE OPEN AIR

Mrs. Emily DeLoof, While Heating Bottle of Liniment, for Two Sick Children Meets Horrible Death

Mrs. Emily DeLoof died at her home in Gurnee on Wednesday morning at 11:30, from burns received in an explosion of turpentine and lard, which she had placed on the stove to heat to prepare it for her two children who were ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. DeLoof is wife of a day laborer living in the McGarvey flat just east of the Brasher store and in endeavoring to allay the sufferings of her two sick children she became a human torch her clothes becoming a mass of flames and almost every stitch being burned from her body.

The woman immediately rushed out of doors screaming for help and neighbors hearing her cries hurried to her assistance and soon extinguished the flames by wrapping her in blankets, but not, however until her injuries had assumed most frightful proportions. It was immediately seen that her burns could prove nothing but fatal and the physicians stated that she could live but a few hours and her death, which occurred just four hours after the accident was the foreseen termination of the matter.

Mrs. DeLoof was about forty years of age and leaves her husband and seven children, two of whom are very ill, to mourn her loss.

The DeLoof family have been residents of Gurnee but a short time and are said to be in straitened circumstances at present, due to unfortunate investments. The family are said to have had unusually bad luck since moving to Gurnee and the case is one that is exciting widespread sympathy.

## W. E. RENEHAN SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

On Sunday of this week at his home at Round Lake occurred the death of William Edison Renehan, after a short illness of about a week, pneumonia being the cause.

The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Renehan and had lived his entire life near Round Lake. On the twelfth day of February 1890 he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Welsh daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Welsh of Fox Lake, and to them four children were born, one son Floyd, and three daughters, Alice, Olive and Lola, all of whom with the mother remain to mourn his loss, besides two brothers, W. J. and George and one sister, Miss Katie Renehan.

Mr. Renehan was forty-six years of age and was a prominent farmer with a large number of friends who regret to learn of his death.

He was a brother-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thern of this place and father of Olive Renehan who has lived with her aunt here for the past few years. The funeral was held at the St. Mary's Church at Fox Lake Wednesday at 10 o'clock with Rev. Father Lynch officiating and a choir from Waukegan furnishing the music. In spite of the unfavorable weather and bad condition of the roads a very large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the church to pay their last respects to the departed.

The remains were interred in the Fox Lake Catholic cemetery.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of all in their sorrow.

In Virginia.  
A few Sundays since, in a small school at Independence, Va., the subject was "The Virgin and Foolish Virgins." One of the CO's asked the class the following question: "Which of the five virgins would not have their lamps snuffed out?" The one to whom the question was put, replied: "The foolish girl." "Clever form," replied the teacher. "Oh, yes, sir," said the class, "but the foolish girl was the foolish one." "Very good," replied the teacher.

## OLD SOLDIERS GOING FAST

Reports From Order Shows That 100 Die Every Twenty-Four Hours

The Grand Army of the Republic as an organization is approaching extinction faster than at any time during its existence, according to reports sent to the Illinois headquarters in the Memorial building.

Many of the state pests are sending in their annual reports of deaths, and these show 100 veterans of the civil war died every twenty-four hours in 1910.

Ten per cent of the membership died last year and the ratio of deaths compared with membership, is increasing rapidly, the reports show.

That the mortality for 1910 will show a startling increase over those of preceding years is the belief of local officers, based upon figures from a few of the thirty-eight posts in Cook County.

In 1909 the percentage of deaths throughout the national organization was slightly under 5 per cent of the membership. The pension bureau in Washington found that 100 veterans of the great civil war were dying every day. The G. A. R. mortality is greater than in any other organization, it is said, and the cause is held to be natural. It can obtain few recruits, its members being only those who served as Union soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. It has no honorary members. Its only auxiliaries are the Sons of Veterans and the Woman's Relief corps.

The last shot of the Civil war was fired more than forty-five years ago and in the last twenty years the constantly thinning ranks of the grayhaired veterans who march on Memorial day has yearly been the subject of comment. It is argued that were it not that the war was fought by mere boys it is probable the membership would be but a handful.

Of the enlistments in the great strife 844,891 were of boys under 17, while 1,161,438 had not reached their eighteenth year. A total of 104,987 boys under 15 were under arms, while twenty-five youngsters of 10 years made themselves eligible.

## ILLINOIS WOODMEN WILL FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

That the delegates from the State camp of the Modern Woodmen of Illinois will go to the next head camp to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., ready to make fight for state recognition is now a matter that every Illinois Woodman is ready to admit. Announcement is made that the Illinois delegation is going after and expects to secure the election of three elective officials of the society from this state.

Illinois now has the head clerk, Major C. W. Hawes, who has held that position for the last twenty years, and while he is accredited to Illinois, he is too good an official to be a mere state partisan. The Illinois delegates are confident that there is no one who can beat Major Hawes, and they do not expect there will be any opposition. In addition to the head clerk, Illinois is now credited with one of the five members of the board of directors in the person of J. A. Rutledge, of Elgin. The state delegation does not intend to give up this honor, but will seek to elect a man from Illinois on the board of directors.

But Illinois is going after the third office, and that is the office of head banker, for which position D. S. Meyer of Pontiac, is being groomed by Woodmen of the state, and whom they are going to ask the state delegation to the head camp to support for that office.

## GORDON JAMIESON MARRIED ON DECEMBER 31

According to reports which have just reached here, Gordon Jamieson, was on the last day of the old year united in marriage to Miss Lillian D. Harris of Helena, Montana, at the home of the bride's sister at that place.

The bride is the ex-county superintendent of schools of Clark county, Montana, her term of office expiring on her wedding day.

The groom who is well known in the vicinity of Antioch and Millburn, which place was his former home, is one of the most prominent sheep men of the western vicinity where he now resides, and both have a wide circle of friends. Mr. Jamieson is a brother of Miss Mary Jamieson and Mrs. Ines Ames of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson are touring the Pacific coast on their wedding trip.

Isn't Popular.  
"I'm going to wake 'em up when I get into office," said the enthusiastic young politician. "Well, son," replied Senator Borghum, "an alarm clock may be useful, but it isn't very popular."

## BEAUBIEN ANSWERS CHARGES MADE BY LEWIS C. PRICE

Plainly Accuses Him of Being Party to County Treasurer Shortage—Claims Price Admitted It

## SENSATIONAL ANSWER FILED IN CIRCUIT COURT

Beaubien Declares Price Confessed to Being Short in Treasurer's Office and Tells How Price Quickly Consented to Turn Over Property

Orvis & Beaubien on Saturday last filed their answer to the charges recently made against them when former Deputy County Treasurer Lewis C. Price, filed a bill in circuit court, by which he seeks to have the court force them to return to him some \$12,000 worth of property which he turned over to them when the county treasurer shortage matter first came up.

In the answer filed Orvis & Beaubien formally deny all of the charges made by Price and have filed for record various statements.

In the bill Mr. Beaubien says that at no time did he invite Mr. Price to a saloon for a drink while he was on his memorable visit to the store of Price at St. Paul. He denies that he said that the auditors had found the accounts of F. E. Ames all right and the only shortage found was while Price was county treasurer.

He denies that he threatened Price with papers which would take him back to Lake County to answer to the charges which were presented by Beaubien.

He denies that he went to Mrs. Price and threatened her husband with exposure if she did not sign the papers transferring the property.

He denies that at any time or at any place he made willfully or otherwise false statements in the case, and also denies that there was no consideration involved in the deal whereby Orvis obtained possession of the property of Price.

The story of the case in substance is this: From the bill just filed, it is claimed that Fred E. Ames came into the office of Orvis & Beaubien and said that he had watched the operations of the auditors closely and that he knew they had found a shortage in the term of Price. Ames is alleged to have said that he knew that Mr. Price had spent much money in the last campaign and attributed a shortage to that source.

A little later, in September, Price is

alleged to have left the office of Ames without any warning, leaving a letter saying in part that Price was over worked and would have to seek rest in a sanitarium. Ames is said to have believed that Price had gone to Florida, but later learned that he had gone to Minnesota.

In connection with the letter alleged to have been left by Price, the bill alleges that Charles Ames had found Price writing the letter, while tears were streaming down his face, and that at many times Price is alleged to have acted in a furtive manner. Ames judging that the shortage found in the Price administration was large, and wishing protection in the matter of his own shortage, if it was found, went to Orvis & Beaubien and asked them to try and get hold of Price's property as he feared that Price would dispose of it. Ames knew that a shortage of \$27,000 had been found, of which \$12,000 was traceable directly to Ames. The remaining \$15,000 Ames thought, was directly charged to Price and it was for this amount that Ames wished a guarantee.

The bill then cites a number of discrepancies found on the books during the Price deputy term, which have already been alleged. Then came the story of the visit to St. Paul, according to Beaubien it is as follows: When he had located Price he said, "Price I have something important to say to you and I want to see you privately. Where can we go? I am a stranger here. Price had a small store which appeared to have but one room and was in charge of a girl. Price said: There is a saloon on the corner, we can sit there quietly. I know the proprietor. He led Beaubien to the place and Beaubien then said Fred Ames sent me here. He says he has found some pretty bad things on you, he says you have got away with money on him for the past four years. To which Price replied I know it isn't true, Beaubien then said I thought that

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## TUBERCULIN TEST INACCURATE AND UNNECESSARY

Milk Producers Gather at Grand Army Hall, Waukegan, and Sign Protest Against Proposed Test Law

One hundred and twenty-five milk producers of Lake County led by the persuasive arguments of officers of the milk association and Mrs. Scott Durand signed a petition at the Grand Army Hall at Waukegan Saturday night, against the proposed state law making the tuberculin test of cattle compulsory.

Health Commissioner Evans of Chicago was raked fore and aft and from keel to mizzen mast, the office of state veterinarian was pronounced one of graft and the tuberculin test was said to be a matter of graft.

Mrs. Durand gave a forceful address. She said that she used to believe in the tuberculin test, having been trained to it in the schools, but that after ten of her cattle had been slaughtered, having reacted to the test, and the meat passed government inspection, her faith was shaken, to be shattered by later incidents. She urged clean and sanitary barns instead of the test which

she said was oftentimes a matter of graft, fraud and incompetence, and said that she would go out of the business rather than again submit her animals to the test.

J. P. Grier, secretary of the 4,000 member tri-state league of milk producers, made two points, one that the tuberculin test is not accurate and reliable, and another that bovine tuberculosis has not been proven transmissible to human beings. Representative Joseph Anderson of Lake Forest pledged his efforts against the proposed law.

Dr. Lewin urged standard government tests by local veterinarians. Ralph W. Chittenden urged Waukegan milk shippers to get into the union and get protection. Dr. Roemer of Waukegan urged more of the "show me" spirit on the part of the farmer and pled that it has never been shown that bovine tuberculosis had been transmitted to a human being. Attorney V. S. Lumley

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

## OPPOSED TO WATERWAYS

New Speaker of Illinois Legislature Not Willing to Saddle 100 Million on People

"I will not be for any waterway scheme, whether it comes from the governor or any other man, that will saddle a debt of \$100,000,000 on the people of Illinois. I don't want anybody, when I am dead and gone, to point out to my children and say: 'Their old dad was one of the fellows who put this burden on us.' They talk of building the waterway for \$20,000,000, but it will cost \$100,000,000 before they get through with it, just as the Panama canal has cost \$500,000,000 already, instead of the estimated \$190,000,000."

Charles Adkins, speaker of the Forty-Seventh general assembly of Illinois, outlined his views on the Duseen waterway plan in those words before boarding a train for the state capital. He said that the men who voted for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 would find that the project they sanctioned would have an entirely different aspect before they got through with it. He insisted, however, that the waterways committee of the house would be appointed, with all the fairness he could exercise and with no idea of either making sure of the smothering of the bill in committee or forcing it on the floor of the house.

With reference to committees Speaker Adkins said that, aside from his expressed intention of retaining David E. Shannahan at the head of the committee on appropriations, he would not make known the chairman he had decided on until he was ready to appoint them.

The speaker would give no hint as to whom he would place at the head of the steering committee, one of the most important in the house. It was reported generally, however, that Louis J. Pierson of Wilmette, would get the post.

With reference to his "policies," Speaker Adkins said: "The first thing we have got to do is to show people we are on the square, and to do that I am going to be for what I believe to be right, irrespective of any man's wishes. I am not going to be anybody's man. I am not going to be dictated to by any reform organization or by any newspaper that might want to run things, I am going to see that every man's bill gets a fair show. I am going to be for the good of Illinois."

## MILLBURN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. ELECTS OFFICERS

The Millburn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Millburn held their annual meeting and election of officers in the Masonic hall on Saturday, January 7.

The reports of the year were read and showed that the company was in the best financial condition possible. The company was organized among the farmers of Lake County in 1855, and up to the present time has grown with rapidly until now the company carries insurance on \$3,600,000 worth of property, mainly farm property.

One of the most important features of the meeting was the resolution adopted which limited the liability of the company on automobiles to \$100.

A delegate will be chosen by the officers to attend the biennial convention which will meet in Springfield this year.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, John Bonner, Millburn.  
Secretary, John Thain, Millburn.  
Treasurer, Leslie Bonner, Millburn.  
Directors, Geo. Edwards, Hickory; John McClure, Gurnee; and Geo. Kapple Grayslake.

## MARRIED AT HIGH NOON MONDAY

Monday of this week at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. D. J. Minto, east of Loom Lake, occurred the wedding of Miss Hannah Smith and Mr. Nahum Lamb, Rev. A. W. Safford performing the ceremony at high noon in the presence of only a few immediate relatives.

Both bride and groom are well known she having spent her whole life in the vicinity of Millburn and he being a prominent farmer near Gurnee where they will make their future home.

Their many friends are extending congratulations.

The Difference.  
"How's the patient this morning?" "I heard he was in a semi-conscious condition from toxic food." "Not that, exactly," doctor said he was in a catatonic condition from potamine poisoning."

Play Before Bedtime.  
Give the children their tea early, so that they can have a good play before going to bed. This play will induce a healthy tiredness and sleep will soon follow.

## ACCIDENT ON SALEM TURNPIKE

Automobile Carrying Four Men Is Overturned on Narrow Road Thursday Night

NO SERIOUS INJURIES RESULT

Accident Very Similar to the One Which Happened in the Same Spot a Little More Than a Year Previously

Once more the narrow road between Antioch and Salem near Liberty Corner was the scene of an auto accident which came near resulting in another tragedy, just about ten o'clock Thursday night of last week when an automobile driven by Arthur Gardner of Kenosha, and having for its passengers Peter Galles, John Sherrer and John Sherrer, Jr., went over the embankment at almost the identical spot where the accident occurred over a year ago, which resulted in the death of Harvey Gibson and the serious injury of Edward Collier.

The second Kenosha party to meet disaster on this stretch of road fared better than the first for in some miraculous manner the men escaped from under the damaged car and none of them were seriously injured.

The auto party had spent some few hours at this village and had started on their return home considerable after dark. The trip was made without incident for a couple of miles or until they came to this particular stretch of road, which was, it is said, considerably drifted with snow. The men were aware of their location and shuddered as they came onto this stretch. At almost the identical spot where Gibson was killed the car went over the embankment and before it stopped it had gone more than thirty feet from the road. The car turned on its side but the top held it from turning completely over or falling to the bottom of the ditch.

Gardner was pinned in by the steering wheel. The other three crawled out and helped Gardner to release himself. Mr. Galles was the only one of the number to suffer an injury and it was limited to a badly sprained wrist.

As will be remembered Mrs. Arthur Gardner was one of the number to meet with the first accident and it seems a strange coincidence that her husband should figure in a very similar auto accident in the same place at about the same hour a little over a year later.

The personal damage suit brought against the town of Salem by Edward Collier for injuries received in accident number one has been settled and out of court for only a few weeks. In that case it was decided that the driver did not exercise proper precaution.

## NEW PENSION BILL PASSED BY LARGE MAJORITY

By a vote of 212 to 62 the House on Tuesday passed the Rulloway general pension bill, which grants pensions ranging from twelve to thirty-six dollars a month to all soldiers who served ninety days in the United States army in the civil war, or sixty days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of sixty-two years. The bill adds about \$45,000,000 a year to the pension roll.

Many members availed themselves of the opportunity to pay oratorical tributes to the veterans. Speaker Cannon took the floor in behalf of the measure, he spoke for about ten minutes declaring that the time was fast nearing when the last defender of the Union will have passed from the needs of a grateful nation.

Those who spoke in opposition confined themselves to the large burden that the annual appropriation would entail.

The scale fixed in the bill according to age is as follows: Sixty-two years, \$15 per month; Sixty-five years \$20 a month; Seventy years, \$25 a month; Seventy-five years, \$30 a month.

Very Curious.  
A golf player who had been badly beaten by his opponent explained to him that he had been suffering all day from neuritis. "It's a curious thing," replied his opponent, "but I've never beaten a man in perfect health in my life."



## ANTIOCH NEWS

A. D. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

## The Courage of Captain Plum

By  
JAMES  
OLIVER  
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner.

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## SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, Mormon counselor, confronts him, tells him he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Nat's visit to the island is to demand settlement of the king, Strang, for the looting of his sloop by Mormons. Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the lady of the lilacs, who Price says is the king's seventh wife. Calling at the king's office Nat is warned by a young woman that the life is in danger. Strang professes indignation when he hears Nat's errand and promises to punish the guilty. Nat rescues Nell, who is being publicly whipped, and the king orders the sheriff, Arbor Croche, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum takes a package to the king's office, and Nat discovers that the sloop is gone. Marlon tells him that his ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strang, whom she is doomed to marry. Plum finds Price raving mad, declaring, he tells Nat that Strang is doomed, that armed men are descending on the island. Nat hears that Marlon has been summoned to the castle by Strang. Nat kills Arbor Croche, and after a desperate fight with the king leaves him for dead. The avenging host from the mainland descends on St. James. Nell and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Strang, whom Nat thought he had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He finds Nell a fellow prisoner. They overhear the Mormon army deciding their fate. A bribed jailer brings the prisoners word of Winsome and Marlon. Bound and gagged the two men are taken out to sea in a boat. They are left to suffer the "straight death" on a wild section of the coast. Just as they had given up hope the women are rescued by Marlon and Winsome. Nat faints, and when he recovers Marlon is gone.

## CHAPTER XII.

Marlon Freed From Bondage.  
"Gone!" moaned Winsome again. "She has gone—back to—Strang!"  
Nell was crawling to them like a wounded animal across the sand.

She started toward him but Nathaniel stopped her.

"She is the king's wife!"  
His throat was swollen so that he could hardly speak.

"No. They are to be married to-night. Oh, I thought she was going to stay!" She tore herself away from him to go to Nell, who had fallen upon his face exhausted, a dozen yards away.

In the wet sand, where the incoming waves lapped his hands and feet, Nathaniel sank down, his eyes staring out into the shimmering distance where Marlon had gone. His brain was in a daze, and he wondered if he had been stricken by some strange madness—if this all was but some passing phantasm that would soon leave him again to his misery and his despair. But the dash of the cold water against him cleared away his doubt. Marlon had come to him. She had saved him from death. And now she was gone.

And she was not the king's wife!

He staggered to his feet again and plunged into the lake until the water reached to his waist, calling her name, entreating her in wailing, choked cries to come back to him. The water soaked through to his hot, numb body, restoring his reason and strength, and he buried his face in it and drank like one who had been near to dying of thirst. Then he returned to Nell. Winsome was holding his head in her arms.

He dropped upon his knees beside them and saw that life was returning full and strong in Nell's face.

"You will be able to walk in a few minutes," he said. "You and Winsome must leave here. We are on the mainland and if you follow the shore northward you will come to the settlements. I am going back for Marlon."

Nell made an effort to follow him as he rose to his feet.

"Nat—Nat—wait!"  
Winsome held him back, frightened, tightening her arms about him.

"You must go with Winsome." Nell stretched up to him. "You must take her to the first settlement up the coast. I will come back to you with Marlon."

He spoke confidently, as a man who sees his way open clearly before him; and yet as he turned, half running, to the low black shadow of the distant forest he knew that he was beginning a blind fight against fate. If he could find a hunter's cabin, a fisherman's shanty—a boat.

Barely had he disappeared when a voice called to him. It was Winsome. The girl ran up to him holding something in her hand. It was a pistol. "You may need it!" she exclaimed. "We brought two!"

Nathaniel reached out hesitatingly, but not to take the weapon. Gently,

as though his touch was about to fall upon some fragile flower, he drew the girl to him, took her beautiful face between his two strong hands and gazed steadily and silently for a moment into her eyes.

"God bless you, little Winsome!" he whispered. "I hope that some day you will—forgive me."

The girl understood him.

"If I have anything to forgive—you are forgiven."

The pistol dropped upon the sand, her hands stole to his shoulders.

"I want you to take something to Marlon for me," she whispered softly. "This!"

And she kissed him.

Her eyes shone upon him like a benediction.

"You have given me a new life, you have given me—Nell! My prayers are with you."

And kissing him again, she slipped away from under his hands before he could speak.

And Nathaniel, following her with his eyes until he could no longer see her, picked up the pistol and set off again toward the forest, the touch of her lips and the prayers of this girl whose father he had slain filling him with something that was more than strength, more than hope.

He examined the pistol that Winsome had given him. There were five shots in it and he smiled joyously as he saw that it had been loaded by an experienced hand. It would be easy enough for him to find Strang.

For hours he trod steadily through the sand. The sun rose above him, hot and blistering, and the dunes still stretched out ahead of him, like winnow and hills and mountains of glittering glass. Gradually the desert became narrower. Far ahead he could see where the forest came down to the shore and his heart grew lighter. Half an hour later he entered the margin of trees. Almost immediately he found signs of life. A tree had been felled and cut into wood. A short distance beyond he came suddenly upon a narrow path, beaten hard by the passing of feet, and leading toward the lake. He had meant to rest under the shade of these trees, but now he forgot his fatigue. For a moment he hesitated. Far back in the forest he heard the barking of a dog—but he turned in the opposite direction. If there was a



For Hours He Trod Steadily Through the Sand.

boat the path would take him to it. Through a break in the trees he caught the green sweep of marsh rice and his heart beat excitedly with hope. Where there was rice there were wild fowl, and surely where there were wild fowl there would be a punt or a canoe. In his eagerness he ran, and where the path ended, the flags and rice beaten into the mud and water, he stopped with an exultant cry. At his feet was a canoe. It was wet, as though just drawn out of the water, and a freshly used paddle was lying across the bow. Pausing but to take a quick and cautious glance about him he shoved the frail craft into the lake and with a few quiet strokes buried himself in the rice grass. When he emerged from it he was half a mile from the shore.

For a long time he sat motionless, looking out over the shimmering sea. Far to the south and west he could make out the dim outline of Beaver Island, while over the trail he had come, mile upon mile, lay the glittering dunes. Somewhere between the white desert sand and that distant coast of the Mormon kingdom Marlon was making her way back to bondage. Nathaniel had given up all hope of overtaking her now. Long before he could intercept her she would have reached the island. When he started again he paddled slowly, and laid out for himself the plan that he was to follow. There must be no mistake this time, no error in judgment, no rashness in his driving. He would lie in hiding until dusk, and then under cover of darkness he would hunt down Strang and kill him. After that he would fly to his canoe and escape. A little later, perhaps that very night, if fate played the game well for him, he would return for Marlon.

The sun mounted straight and hot over his head; he paddled more slowly, and rested more frequently, as it descended into the west, but it still lacked two hours of sinking behind the island forest when the white water-rim of the shore came within his vision. He had meant to hold off the coast until the approach of evening, but changed his mind and landed, concealing his canoe in a spot which he marked well, for he knew it would soon be useful to him again. Deep shadows were already gathering in the forest and through these Nathaniel made his way slowly in the direction of St. James.

He came out in the strip of dense forest between the clearing and St. James, worming his way cautiously through the underbrush until he could look out into the opening. A single

glance and he drew back in astonishment. He looked again, and his face turned suddenly white, and an almost inaudible cry fell from his lips. There was no longer a cabin in the clearing! Where it had been there was gathered a crowd of men and boys. Above their heads he saw a thin film of smoke and he knew what had happened. Marlon's home had burned! But what was the crowd doing? It hung close in about the smoldering ruins as if every person in it were striving to reach a common center. Surely a mere fire would not gather and hold a throng like this.

Nathaniel rose to his feet and thrust his head and shoulders from his hiding-place. He heard a loud shout near him and drew back quickly as a boy rushed madly across the opening toward the crowd crying out at the top of his voice. He had come out of the path that led to St. James. No sooner had he reached the group about the burned cabin than there came a change that added to Nathaniel's bewilderment. He heard loud voices, the excited shouting of men and the shrill cries of boys, and the crowd suddenly began to move, thinning itself out until it was racing in a black stream toward the Mormon city. In his excitement Nathaniel hurried toward the path. From the concealment of a clump of bushes he watched the people as they rushed past him a dozen paces away. Behind all the others there came a figure that drew a sharp cry from him as he leaped from his hiding-place. It was Obadiah Price.

"Obadiah!" he called. "Obadiah Price!"

The old man turned. His face was livid. He was chattering to himself, and he chattered still as he ran up to Nathaniel. He betrayed no surprise at seeing him, and yet there was the insane grip of steel in the two hands that clutched fiercely at Nathaniel's

"You have come in time, Nat!" he panted joyfully. "You have come in time! Hurry—hurry—hurry—"

He ran back into the clearing, with Nathaniel close at his side, and pointed to the smoking ruins of the cabin among the lilacs.

"They were killed last night!" he cried shrilly. "Somebody murdered them—and burned them with the house! They are dead—dead!"

Obadiah had stopped and was rubbing and twisting his hands in his old, mad way.

"The old folks. He, he, the old folks, of course! They are dead—dead—dead—"

He fairly shrieked the words. Then, for a moment, he stood tightly clutching his thin hands over his chest in a powerful effort to control himself.

"They are dead!" he repeated.

He spoke more calmly, and yet there was something so terrible in his eyes, something so harshly vibrant of elation in the quivering passion of his voice that Nathaniel felt himself filled with a strange horror.

He caught him by the arm, shaking him as he would have shaken a child.

"Where is Marlon?" he asked. "Tell me, Obadiah—where is Marlon?"

The counselor seemed not to have heard him. A singular change came into his face and his eyes traveled beyond Nathaniel. Following his glance the young man saw that three men had appeared from the scorched shrubbery about the burned house and were hurrying toward them. Without shifting his eyes Obadiah spoke to him quickly.

"Those are king's sheriffs, Nat," he said. "They know me. In a moment they will recognize you. The United States warship Michigan has just arrived in the harbor to arrest Strang. If you can reach the cabin and hold it for an hour you will be saved. Quick—you must run—"

"Where is Marlon?"

"At the cabin! She is at—"

Nathaniel waited to hear no more, but sped toward the breach in the forest that marked the beginning of the path to Obadiah's. The shouts of the king's men came to him unheeded. At the edge of the woods he glanced back and saw that they had overtaken the counselor. As he ran he drew his pistol and in his wild joy he flung back a shout of defiance to the men who were pursuing him. Marlon was at the cabin—and a government ship had come to put an end to the reign of the Mormon king! He shouted Marlon's name as he came in sight of the cabin; he cried it aloud as he bounded up the low steps.

"Marlon—Marlon—"

In front of the door that led to the tiny chamber in which he had taken Obadiah's gold he saw a figure. For a moment he was blinded by his sudden dash from the light of day into the gloom of the cabin, and he saw only that a figure was standing there as still as death. His pistol dropped to the floor. He stretched out his arms, and his voice sobbed in its entreaty as he whispered the girl's name. In response to that whisper came a low, glad cry, and Marlon lay trembling on his breast.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sleeping on the Porch.

You hear the crickets gratefully, and there is something mystic in the distant piano. For a few minutes you lie stretched out in a thankful restfulness, the ideal ending for a day of conscientious labor. The crickets begin to drone and blend their squeals together and the tree tops wave more and more mystically until you fall asleep. Morning comes with a tremendous chirping of sparrows and the sound of a rooster crowing somewhere. You lie a little while, breathing deeply the fresh morning scents and grateful that you have a body and then you know that the day has begun as it should.—Collier's.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## Interview Causes Stir in Washington



WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—Capital society has had nothing that has made it sit up and take notice in a good while. But it sure got a slap that wakened it with a jump the other day when there appeared in a New York newspaper an alleged interview with Baroness Hengelmüller von Hengervar, the "deaness" of the diplomatic corps, or to put it properly, the doyenne, her husband, Baron Hengelmüller von Hengervar, being the dean. The baroness, who has been in New York city, permitted herself to be interviewed by a very sprightly young lady reporter in New York, who on two or three previous occasions has shown herself to be rather long on imagination and short on facts. She directly quotes the baroness as follows:

"Washington is dull and stupid. Society there is provincial. To get to New York is heaven to me, for there is so much to do besides paying and receiving calls and callers and drinking tea and going through the drier round of formal and uninteresting social events. We have lived in Washington 16 years. I have done each year the same things with practically the same people. Here in New York formal calling and tea making are practically eliminated, because there are so many other more interesting things to do. Even the shops make a difference. Here it is a positive pleasure

to shop. Then, your theaters, opera and concerts are so wonderful. In fact, New York is one of the most fascinating cities in the world. It is all life and color and impulse.

"Logically, of course, Washington should be the social center of the country. It never will be, however, for no city can take the honors away from New York. The atmosphere is different, and a social climate is as hard to change as any other kind."

It is stated that Baroness Hengelmüller nearly fell down dead when she saw this interview in the New York papers and then saw it copied into the Washington papers. Baroness Hengelmüller is nothing if not conventional. She lives by form and rote, and to do anything out of the regular is in her opinion to commit a crime.

She came back home in a state of nervous collapse, declared she never said a word of it and that Washington is perfectly lovely.

Baroness Hengelmüller wears that little in her own right, and both she and the baron belong to the stern Austrian court circles; that is, the baron does now. She was born into that world of convention and rules, where you could sit by the fireplace and burn up before the servant next to you would make an attempt to save you unless that was his particular court function.

The baroness was a widow when she married Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmüller von Hengervar, and it never pleased her at all that he was a plain "Mr." She was never quite happy until she secured her husband the ambassadorship from Austro-Hungary, and then a few years ago she got him created a baron.

## Violate Law Covering Abuse of Coins



THE carelessness or ignorance of big firms in observing the federal laws governing abuse of coins costs them thousands of dollars yearly. Just recently a Chicago company came to grief which would have saved itself and the government much trouble and expense if it had read the following law:

"Whoever fraudulently, by any act, way or means shall deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify or lighten . . . the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be coined in the mint of the United States . . . shall be fined not more than \$2,000 and imprisonment not more than five years."

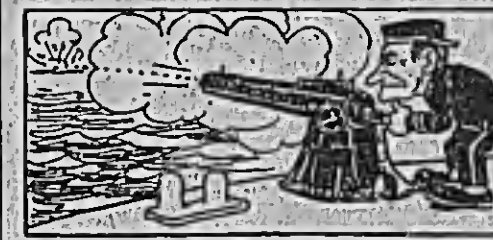
Some clever advertiser conceived the idea of an "ad." of metal just the size of a dime, with the wording and

printing placed in such a way that at first glance it would appear as a dime. The idea was cleverly executed. A fair imitation of the head of Liberty was on one side and the advertisement on the other. The number was placed where the date on a dime is and the first glance certainly impressed one as the real coin. The other side had a sheaf of wheat and in the center the words "On Time."

The firm had no desire to defraud the public. But unscrupulous people who had access to them did. Several firms and persons lost money by accepting the advertisement for real money, chawing gum machines were filled with them, and at last the secret service learned how matters were and began an investigation. There were 150,000 of the metals confiscated. Some stray ones, however, were in circulation and it took almost a year to "hunt them down."

Jewelers are guilty every day of committing a criminal offense. According to the ordinance, to mutilate money is an offense in the eyes of the law.

## Uncle Sam's Gunners Are Unequaled



AMONG the navies of the world the American sailors have long held the record of the finest marksmen in existence. Though the United States does not spend so much for new battleships as other countries, it lays more emphasis on marksmanship than does any other nation and for that reason, combined with the American sailor's infinite patience, our men have gained their world-wide reputation of champions. More time and ammunition are expended in the American navy in target practice than in any other navy. America spends ten times the sum for this purpose as does England.

All world's records for gunnery were broken by the crew of the battleship Idaho in the recent big gun tar-

get shooting held off Cape Henry. During the practice in which she won her championship, the sailors of the Idaho shattered targets at 10,000 yards distance. Had the little vessel been in battle she would have shattered in five minutes a battleship at a distance of five miles, had she shot with the same accuracy.

The gunner begins in the ordnance shops at Washington, where he is instructed in the rudiments of the art. He is kept at his studies six days a week from eight o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon. Before he is detailed to a ship the apprentice is given three months' instruction in the handling of high explosives and taught the workings of the submarine mine.

Then he is turned over to a battleship, where he is given the position of gun pointer in charge of an instructor who knows the business from top to bottom, and at this gun he sticks until his superiors think him eminently trustworthy, when he is allowed to participate in maneuvers. Finally he handles a gun in real war.

## Christmas Among Capital's Asiatics



THE tiny representatives of all the nations represented at the national capital celebrated Christmas, each with some peculiar custom brought from his own far-off land. The Christmas idea is one easily caught up by the foreign child and the talk he hears for weeks before the happy festival is just as eagerly listened to by the little Oriental as by the child to whom it has always been familiar.

Although the Christian significance of the Saviour's birth is absent from the Oriental celebration of Christmas, yet the festive spirit of the season appeals no less to the boys and girls from far-off China and Japan than to their little American playmates. The Chinese embassy was the scene of

much gaiety during the holiday weeks. For the eldest of the ambassador's daughters, Miss Alice Chang, is only twelve years old and still retains many childish tastes. This year the month-old daughter of the couple, Moy Melsen or Mildred Chang, was the youngest member of the legation who came in for Christmas presents.

Santa Claus did not neglect Arkira and Sada Matsui, the tiny son and daughter of the counselor of the Japanese embassy, Keishiro Matsui. Arkira and Sada have been used all their little lives to hearing of the good old Saint Nick, and were happily pleased at his bounty.

Among the legation youngsters who this year spent their first Christmas in Washington are the children of the newly arrived Norwegian minister, H. H. Bryn. There were "high doings" at the legation, too, for the Christmas tree is a native of Norway and old Santa Claus thrives best of all in the climate of ice and snow, to which the Bryn children were born.

FREE  
ADVICE  
TO WOMEN

Women suffering from any form of illness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established this confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken.

Never has she published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which Mrs. Pinkham has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge needed in your case. She asks nothing in return except your good will, and her advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Mrs. Pinkham, care of Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

## Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and I find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."—Edward A. Marx, Albany, N.Y.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Avoid pushing to the front by going back on your friends.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets first put up 40 years ago. They regulate and invigorate, stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated tiny granules.

His Wife.  
"What do you do for a living, Moses?"  
"I'm do manager ob a laundry."  
"What's the name of this laundry?"  
"Eliza Ann."

Returning the Compliment.  
Mrs. Faraway—I suppose you have forgotten that this is the anniversary of your wedding day?

Professor Faraway (abstracting himself from comic sections)—Eh? What? Dear me! Is it, really? And when is yours, dear?—Stray Stories.

Long Time Coming.  
Real College Boy (waiting for his change in department store)—This suspense is simply maddening. Esmeraldo! Hadn't you better start a tracer after my change?  
Snowwoman (meanly, but sweetly)—Just like money from home, isn't it, Archibald?—Drake Delphic.

A Little Mixed.  
Admiral Evans, at a luncheon in San Francisco, said of a naval policy he disliked:

"It is mixed and illogical. It reminds me of Bob Backstay, who became engineer on a submarine."

"Bob," said a friend, "don't you find it dangerous work, this knocking about in a submarine deep beneath the sea?"

"Yes, very dangerous," Backstay admitted, "but a man's got to do something, you know, to keep his head above water."

For  
Breakfast  
??????  
The Happy Reply—  
Post  
Toasties

A crisp, dainty food that pleases young and old.

Wholesome Economical Convenient

Serve with or milk hot or cold.

The Memo

POSTUM CEREAL  
BATTLE CREEK



# GOVERNOR DENEEN SUBMITS REPORT

Forty-Seventh Assembly Hears  
Annual Message.

## FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

Legislation Widening Scope of Railroad Commission Is Urged—Extension of Civil Service Recommended—Initiation and Referendum—Employers' Liability.

Springfield.—In his message to the Forty-seventh assembly, Gov. Deneen calls particular attention to the finances of the state, which are in excellent condition. With the exception of the years 1906 and 1907 the amount of money in the state treasury January 1, 1911, is the largest in the history of the state. The auditor's report, covering the last semi-annual period ending September 30, 1910, shows that there were \$3,337,620.35 in the general revenue fund at that time. In other funds there were \$334,911.44. The auditor estimates that between October 1, 1910, and July 1, 1911, he will receive from all sources \$8,061,483.37. The estimated liabilities of the state are \$7,696,816.96, so that the probable balance of unappropriated revenue July 1, 1911, will be \$5,102,236.76.

**Railroad Commission.**  
The governor recommends adequate railroad legislation which will give the railroad and warehouse commission control of stock and bond issues, express companies, railroad connections, interurban railroads, joint through rates, facilities at stations, and street railway companies. The message says:

"At the creation of this commission in 1871, there were nineteen railway companies reporting to the commission with a total mileage of single track of 3,730 miles, and a total of all descriptions of 5,066 miles. For the year ending June 30, 1910, 150 steam railroad companies and fifty-five electric interurban railroad companies made report to the commission with an aggregate single track mileage, main line and branches, of 13,457.78, and a total of tracks of all descriptions of 23,576.32 miles. This is a greater mileage than that of any other state in the union.

"Since the creation of the commission the capital represented by the railroads reporting to the commission has grown from \$307,521,422 to \$6,981,470,693, and the commission's report shows that the passenger and freight traffic of the companies has grown in like proportion. At the date of the creation of the railroad and warehouse commission the railroad operated by electric power was practically unknown. Now, Illinois has 1,663.47 miles of interurban railways, giving passenger, sleeping car, express and freight service. Under the provisions of the statute, the commission is charged with the duty of making up for these railroads a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, freight and cars, and with the duty of revising the same as often as occasion shall require. In my last message to the General Assembly I directed attention to certain complaints which had been filed against the express companies in relation to exorbitant charges made by them and to the fact that express companies were not specifically named in the railroad and warehouse statute. Nevertheless, in view of the continuance of such complaints the commission, on its own motion, assumed jurisdiction of the subject and cited all the express companies before it and made an exhaustive and thorough investigation of express charges and practices in this state. At the conclusion of this investigation the commission entered an order making a schedule of reasonable maximum rates and charges for the transportation of freight by express companies, to be effective on and after October 15, 1910. Before this order became effective, the express companies filed a petition in the United States District court praying that the commission be enjoined from enforcing this order and tariff. The court issued an order restraining the commission from enforcing the tariff, pending the injunction proceedings, the basis of the injunction being the allegation that the commission is without jurisdiction over express companies. I would, therefore, recommend to the General Assembly that a statute be enacted specifically placing the express companies doing business in this state under the jurisdiction of the commission. The powers of this commission are very much limited. The entire act relating to the commission should be rewritten and revised and the power of the commission very materially enlarged. This would not only be a benefit to the state at large, but to the railroads and shippers generally who come immediately in contact with the commission."

The message further calls attention to the coal rate investigation by the Railroad Commission and the ruling of the commission "that the railroad companies were not entitled to an increase over former rates by 10 cents per ton, but that they were entitled to more compensation, and

fixed the amount at 7 cents per ton." This decision was acquiesced in by all parties and the new tariff carrying 7 cents increase became effective December 10, 1910.

**Grain Inspection.**  
The message relates the improvements in the State Grain Inspection department during the last two years, which have enabled the department to handle the grain promptly, improve its system of inspections, establish complete records, and dispose of appeals. The message also refers to the installation of a complete apparatus for the testing of moisture in corn, thus enabling the department to reduce to a more exact science the inspection of this cereal.

In view of these improvements and the "complete revolution in the system of handling and marketing grain since the statutes were enacted providing for the appointment of a Railroad and Warehouse commission and the establishing of public warehouses, there should be a thorough revision of these laws."

**Public Utilities.**  
On the subject of public utilities the message says:

"The attention of the General Assembly is directed to the question of the enlargement of the powers of the state in the regulation of the rates and service of public service corporations. The franchises and business of public utility companies are in their nature a monopoly. They should be treated as such in order that the interests of the public, as well as those of the corporations, may be properly safeguarded.

"It is too well known to need the support of argument that the standards of public utility companies in our own state and municipalities have often been lowered and their legislative bodies debauched through the efforts of public utility companies, striving, on the one hand, to secure improper privileges and franchises through the enactment of laws and ordinances, and, upon the other, to prevent the passage of destructive legislation intended only for blackmailing purposes.

"In my judgment, authority should be given to the Railroad and Warehouse commission, or to a commission created for this specific purpose, to gather and publish all facts regarding the cost of construction, maintenance and operation of public utility corporations, with power to require service adequate for the public needs and to fix rates which will be fair to the public, will assure to investors a reasonable return upon their investment, and will offer inducements for the investment of private capital in public service corporations to stimulate their growth as the public needs may require.

"If comprehensive legislation of the character suggested were provided, the subject of corporate control would be removed to a greater extent than at present from the field of politics in which it has often exercised a disturbing influence."

**Geological Survey.**  
The study and preservation of the state's mineral resources is commended by the governor. He calls attention to the fact that Illinois occupies third place among the mineral producing states, with an output of \$160,000,000 annually. The state ranks third for production of coal and petroleum and almost as high for clay products and other materials. His message shows that 3,500 square miles of Illinois land, exclusive of those in the valley of the Illinois river, are subject to overflow. The geological survey department has surveyed 850 square miles in co-operation with the Internal Improvement commission and United States department of agriculture. It is estimated that reclamation of flooded lands will increase their value \$100,000,000.

Continuing the discussion of the minerals of the state, the governor says: "Our coal deposits, which give employment to over 70,000 men, require continued study to determine their depth, extent and availability. It is particularly desirable to test the quality of several coal beds in connection with new methods of power generation. Since our mining equipment is now idle more than 40 per cent of the time, it is particularly desirable to improve the processes of summer storage and seek means to prevent spontaneous combustion, so as to widen our markets so that the production may proceed at a lower, but more regular, rate. A considerable territory in the northwest is naturally attributed to the Illinois coal field, but the severe competition which we encounter requires improvement in the preparation of our product."

The message shows that the annual output of clay products in 500 industrial plants is \$12,000,000. A special appropriation has been recommended to enable the geological survey and ceramics department at the university to devote special attention to clays.

A further investigation of Illinois oil fields, which produced 36,000,000 barrels in 1910, is recommended.

The governor recommends that an appropriation be made for the protection and cultivation of the fish industry in the Illinois and other rivers. According to the United States census, the fisheries of Illinois employ 4,417 men and capital of \$556,000, with an annual product valued at \$1,413,000. A considerable proportion of this business is done along the Illinois river.

The governor also directs attention to the protection of the forests of the state. He points out that while approximately 30 per cent of the state was originally forested, only about five per cent is now covered with trees. The Illinois forests yield 116,000,000 board feet of sawed timber and 450,000 railroad ties per year; together with a large number of min-

ing timbers and other miscellaneous products.

In the report from the state entomologist, the attention of the legislature is directed to the probability of an invasion of Illinois wheat by the chinch bug. It is the desire of the state entomologist to send assistants to the endangered neighborhoods to fight the pests.

**University of Illinois.**  
The work of the University of Illinois is covered at length by the governor. His message treats of it by departments emphasizing particularly the growth of the new departments such as the Colleges of Agriculture, Engineering, School of Commerce and the School of Arts and Sciences, in all of which additional improvements are recommended. For the first time an appropriation is asked on behalf of the Medical school.

**State Charities Commission.**  
After outlining briefly the work of the commission, the governor calls attention to conditions in the jails as follows:

"The reports of this commission show very unsatisfactory conditions in our county jails. Few jails are free from conditions for very grave criticism and the physical properties and sanitary conditions of many of them are so bad as to demand attention. Some of the defects found are overcrowding, darkness by day and night, lack of employment, coldness, dampness and poor food, the latter due undoubtedly to the per diem system of supplying food to the prisoners."

The governor calls attention to the fact that the not creating the charities commission gives the commission no power to enforce its recommendations for the improvement of conditions in county jails. After giving briefly the laws in other states and the course pursued, he suggests that "Illinois might construct a law that would operate successfully and with little friction to eliminate the evils that have been found in our county jails."

**Civil Service.**  
After calling attention to his recommendation for the passage of the civil service law in 1905 and the enactment of a merit law governing the charities service of the state, the governor says:

"The law in its enforcement by the civil service commission has resulted in great good to the charities branch of the service. It has eliminated political influence and employees secure positions on their merit. It has stamped out sweeping changes and furnished a guarantee of tenure to those who wish to continue in the employment of the state. It has exterminated the hospital tramp and introduced the trained nurse. It has placed the medical care of the patients in skilled hands. It has raised the standard of employment in every department."

After referring to President Taft's recommendation of the extension of the classified service of the federal government and calling attention to the submission of the question of a state-wide merit system to the people at the recent election, the following recommendation is made:

"I therefore earnestly recommend to your honorable body that the civil service act of 1905 be extended to all of the other departments and branches of state government."

**Insurance Department.**  
Because of legislation enacted during the last six years regulating life insurance, the message says, Illinois occupies a place in the front rank in insurance legislation. The following amendments to the present law have been recommended by the insurance department:

"1. A number of life companies have been organized in this state during the past few years, and many of our citizens are the owners of protection to these stockholders, as the stock of such a corporation may be impaired to the vanishing point before the company is insolvent, all capital stock being, under the present laws, surplus and protection to policy holders. These stockholders should have the protection of our insurance laws, and section 10 of the life law should be so amended as to provide that if the par value of the capital stock of a life company is impaired more than 25 per cent, the company should be compelled to cease writing new business until its impairment is made good.

"Many life companies doing business in Illinois are given authority by the laws of the states in which they are domiciled to insert what is known as a 'disability clause' in their policies. The department recommends that the law be so amended that Illinois companies may be given the same privilege, the Illinois Supreme Court having held that native companies may not write a policy that provides for life protection and also against accident.

"The bill introduced by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, the National Fraternal Congress and the Association of Fraternal Societies, covering fraternal beneficiary societies, is recommended to the general assembly for its consideration. It is entitled, 'A bill for the regulation and control of all fraternal benefit societies.'"

It is further recommended that "the policies of casualty companies doing business in this state should also contain a few minimum provisions for the protection of the insured and objectionable clauses in these contracts should be prohibited."

**Mine Rescue Work.**  
The mine rescue station commission created by the last general assembly has erected three substantial buildings at La Salle, Springfield and

Benton, the sites of which were donated by the citizens of the places named, says the message. In addition to the station buildings, three rescue cars have been provided to facilitate the movement of rescue parties in case of mine accidents. One of these was donated by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., and one by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. The six men who have charge of the training and rescue stations were selected after a severe competitive examination and have been given a most thorough training in the theoretical and practical branches of their work at the Urbana, Illinois, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, stations. It should be a source of gratification to the citizens of Illinois that our state has been the pioneer in the erection of mine rescue stations under state auspices, and I believe we may confidently look forward through their agency to a great improvement in mine conditions and a diminution of the dangers incident to this hazardous occupation."

**Prison Labor.**  
The message directs attention to the important growth of their market for limestone dust which is being manufactured in the Southern Illinois penitentiary. In 1906 the state disposed of 122 tons and in 1910 of 13,552 tons. Two dust mills with capacity estimated at 50,000 tons per annum have been installed but even this increase is expected to be taxed to the utmost by 1912. It is estimated that 6,000,000 acres of land in 23 counties in southern Illinois require the application of limestone dust to remove the acidity of the soil.

**State Board of Health.**  
The message recommends that a law be enacted providing for the creation of a state sanitarium for consumptives. It also recommends that a law be enacted providing for the registration of vital statistics which will be uniform with other states, and will conform with the provisions of the census bureau of the United States government.

It is recommended that the state board of health be given authority to revoke the license of physicians for unprofessional and dishonorable conduct.

It is also recommended that appropriations for the free distribution of anti-toxin for the treatment and prevention of diphtheria be continued.

**Educational Tax.**

The governor recommends that the suggestion of the educational commission for the re-enactment of the two-mill school tax abandoned in 1873 be carried out. He calls attention to the fact that under the old system of taxation the two-mill tax would be equivalent to 1.2 mills under the present method. The governor advises the legislature that the following commissions have not completed their work and are not yet ready to report:

**State tax commission.** Must report by January 15, 1911.

**The mining investigation commission.** Will report soon.

**State penitentiary commission** to select a suitable site for general prison. Will report soon.

**Live Stock Commission.**  
The following recommendations are made for the protection and promotion of the live stock interests of the state:

"That an adequate appropriation be made to enable the biological laboratory to supply hog cholera serum for the extermination of hog cholera."

"That provision be made for the inspection of all slaughter houses."

**Illinois Central.**

The governor's message gives briefly the history of the Illinois Central investigation. He shows that since the beginning of the investigation in which the state has expended \$58,709.06, the increased revenue accruing to the state, as shown by the reports of the certified public accountant, has been \$782,706.84. The accounting is made by the governor of the expenses and at the same time the sources of increased revenue are pointed out. The result of the case under the full of the supreme court, in which the state lost on three points and won on fourteen, is given.

"To take advantage of the findings of the court it will be necessary," says the message, "to gather further information to be presented to the court upon the treatment of this important case. The preparation of this case has required more labor in the way of investigation of accounts and its legal representation has involved the consideration of more intricate and important questions than have ever been presented to the supreme court in this state."

**Initiative and Referendum.**

The message gives the vote on the question of adopting a constitutional amendment establishing the initiative and referendum. Continuing, the governor says:

"The object of the initiative and referendum is to provide a more direct avenue for the expression of public opinion both by way of approval and disapproval of the measure by the general assembly and by way of the initiative and passage of the measure directly by the people. Within the last 12 years the initiative and referendum has been adopted in South Dakota, Utah, Oregon, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas and Nevada.

"The intention of this system does not contemplate the diminution of the power of the general assembly in connection with legislation, but it is intended, as I understand, permitting recourse to its provisions in matters of great and unusual public importance, especially those in which it becomes manifest or highly probable that the views or sentiments of the general assembly are out of harmony with, or does not properly reflect well defined public opinion."

"In my judgment, therefore, care should be taken in the framing of any contemplated initiative and referendum measure to adapt its provisions to the concentration of public opinion upon a very important public measure rather than to dissipate and confuse it in the consideration of many measures of minor importance. The subject is one which will demand most careful consideration by the general assembly in attempting to meet the votes as expressed at the polls."

**Minority Legislation.**

On the question of minority legislation, the message says:

"The attention of the general assembly is directed to the subject of minority legislation and to the proposed submission to the people of a constitutional amendment for its abolition. Illinois is the only state in which this system obtains, the conditions which led to its introduction here no longer exist, and the continuance of the system is now attended with many objectionable practices and harmful results. This is especially the case since the passage of the direct primary laws, because under the minority legislation system men whose candidacy is objectionable to the greater mass of the minority or majority parties are nevertheless able to secure nomination through the practice of 'plumping' made possible by the system.

"Since nominations under this system are practically tantamount to an election of the two legislative nominees of the majority and the one nominee of the minority party in each of the senatorial districts of the state, there is no opportunity afforded to the voters at the general election to correct this evil which can only be removed through the abolition of the system itself. The question of amending the constitution for this purpose is therefore submitted to the general assembly with the recommendation that it be given most careful consideration."

**Food Department.**

The message compares unfavorably the appropriation for the maintenance of the Illinois pure food department, with other states. Illinois has 12 food inspectors, while New York has 48, Pennsylvania 30 and Ohio 29. The appropriation for Illinois last year was one-fifth of the New York appropriation. The governor says:

"In my judgment a larger appropriation should be made for the support of the state food department and for the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory and the employment of additional analytical chemists to perform the analytical work for the board of administration, which has been added to the duties of the state food commission. A further requirement necessary to secure more complete control over the purity and wholesomeness of food products in this state is a law requiring that all foods be prepared, manufactured and sold under sanitary conditions. Legislation of this character, providing for the supervision of the conditions under which food products are produced and distributed, has been enacted by nearly every other state. Illinois has fallen behind in this highly important matter by failure to provide the legislation necessary to enforce the maintenance of sanitary conditions in food production and distribution."

**Employers' Liability.**

Governor Deneen gives briefly the history of his attempt to secure legislation fixing the liability of employers, which finally ended in the appointment of an employers' liability commission. The commission was required to complete its investigations and report its findings by September 15, 1910.

The act provided that the commission should report to the governor only such recommendations or drafts of bills as should have been agreed upon by a majority of those representing employers and a majority of those representing employees. Under these limitations the commission was unable to reach an agreement upon bills to be submitted. Continuing on this subject, the governor said:

"Nevertheless, I believe that steps should be taken at the present session to meet the persistent demand for legislation respecting the liability of employers and compensation of workmen in cases of industrial accident."

"Under the present law, no immediate provision is available for the injured or for the families of those who are killed as a result of industrial accidents, and a recourse to litigation is unsatisfactory, both in its delays and uncertainty of outcome and its expensiveness, to employer and to employee; between whom, furthermore, it creates needless antagonisms. Under a compensation system, indemnity is certain; delay in settlement is prevented; disputes between the employer and the injured employee are avoided, so that the injured party never receives the whole amount of the indemnity."

"Notwithstanding the failure of the employers' liability commission to agree upon the form of bills for submission to the general assembly, your honorable body will find its report a very full discussion of the questions involved in this matter, which will be of great service to you in your consideration of this important subject."

**Factory Inspection.**

After referring to the "so-called health, safety and comfort act providing for the protection of health of employes in factories, mercantile establishments, mills and workshops and the law limiting the hours of labor for women to ten," the message says: "Our state has taken the leadership in many forms of labor and industrial legislation and the passage of the two acts mentioned marked a distinct advance in this direction. Under the first of these laws, provision was made for the installation of effective safeguards for dangerous machinery and

for modern and improved methods of ventilation and lighting. This act has been recognized as a model for legislation of this character in other states, and since its enactment has been accepted by the employers of our state as desirable legislation, with the enforcement of which they have been generally in sympathy. Under its provisions the department, since January, 1910, when the law went into effect, has made 3,934 inspections, 2,217 in Cook county and 1,074 outside of Cook county.

The failure to put the state fire marshal law into effect because of the inadequate provision for the support of the department was recounted, some of the work given, and the governor recommended that an appropriation be made "that would enable the department to take up the work for which it was created."

**Anti-pass Law.**

The message again referred to anti-pass legislation and the "evils incident to the practice of granting passes and other special favors by public service corporations." The recommendation was made that the legislature enact an anti-pass law "governing steam and electric railroads and of an anti-frank law governing telegraph, telephone and express companies, and a law prohibiting gas and electric companies from furnishing service without charge to public officials."

**General Election Laws.**

On the subject of an amendment to the general election laws, the message contained the following:

"At the last, special, session of the general assembly certain bills for the amendment of the general election laws were introduced but failed of passage. The amendments included provisions for compulsory service as judges and clerks of election and the conferring upon boards of election commissioners of the power to appoint judges and clerks of election to serve in precincts in which they did not reside. The purpose and propriety of these amendments is apparent to any one familiar with certain political conditions which, especially in Cook county, have permitted illegal voting and other offenses which the suggested amendments were designed to prevent.

The bills introduced at the special session in which these amendments were embodied were senate bills numbers 31, 32 (as amended) and 33, and House bills 26, 27 and 28, to which reference is made for information which may be of service to your honorable body in your consideration of this subject.

"I strongly urge that the amendment of our general election laws receive the careful consideration of the general assembly at the present session and that measures be enacted which will aid in promoting the purity of elections by strengthening their supervision and control through the agency of the courts, of judges and clerks of elections, of boards of election commissioners, and of all others upon whom is imposed the duty of protecting the voters of Illinois in the free and impartial exercise of their rights under the election laws of the state and of preventing and punishing frauds in the conduct and administration of elections."

**Corrupt Practices.**

The affirmative vote for a corrupt practices act at the last general election is referred to by the governor and the necessity for the enactment of such a law is emphasized. He points out that such laws have been adopted in fifteen states from which an adequate measure may be prepared.

**Commission Form of Government.**

The governor calls attention to the recall provision in the commission form of government which requires a petition to be signed by 75 per cent of the voters before the recall can be submitted to them. He refers to the 25 per cent provision in the Des Moines, Iowa, and the Los Angeles, California, commission acts, which seems to be an adequate protection. Continuing, he says:

"This system has been found safeguards against undue use of the recall and at the same time permits recourse to it on the part of voters in flagrant cases. I am informed that no instance of the use of the recall has occurred under the Des Moines act and but one under that of Los Angeles. Those matters are presented for your consideration in connection with the suggested amendment of the bill."

**The Lincoln Way.**

One of the most interesting recommendations of the message is for the marking and dedication of the route pursued by Abraham Lincoln on his removal from Hodgenville, Kentucky, through Indiana to the city of Springfield. The state of Kentucky has already taken action in the matter and the portion of the route in that state, approximately fifty miles in length, is known as "The Lincoln Way."

The recommendation of the message is as follows:

"In my judgment, it is fitting that Illinois should join hands with Kentucky in founding this striking memorial, in the hope that Indiana will make it complete, so that an unbroken road from the place of Lincoln's birth to his last resting place may typify the continuity he gave to our nation's life."

"Accordingly, I recommend that an act be passed by your honorable body, directing the State Historical society to make the necessary investigations, determine the exact route traveled by Lincoln on his removal to Illinois, and empowering and directing the state highway commission to erect such markers and suitable monuments and signs as may be necessary to mark the way in a prominent and permanent fashion."



## THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1911

## BUILDING OF ST. PETER'S

More Than 176 Years Were Consumed In the Construction of Famous Cathedral.

The building of the present cathedral occupied over 176 years. The expense of the main building alone has been estimated at \$50,000,000. One writer says: "Of the huge and almost incredible mass of marbles of every nature, color, value and description used in building St. Peter's, until the nineteenth century, not an inch, not an atom (except in the case of a few columns of ootaballo) comes from modern quarries. All came from classical buildings, many of which were leveled to the ground for the sake of one or two pieces only." Michelangelo, then in his seventy-second year, was sent for by Pope Julius III. to design the dome. He had only carried it to the drum when he died, in 1563. Now the dome stands as one of the most magnificent achievements in architecture. It rises 308 feet above the roof and is 630 feet in diameter.

There are two vital points in this grand cathedral. One is the crypt and the tomb of the saint, the second is the rude statue of St. Peter, not very far away. Just as many devotees press there today as have done so in centuries past. St. Peter's is a place where the pavement is ever resounding with the sound of their feet—nuns, monks, priests, tourists from every land, peasants, children, babies carried in the arms of their parents. Of low or high degree, all of the faith kneel, say a prayer and kiss the extended foot of the statue. Gregory II. (A. D. 710) wrote to Leo the Isaurian: "Christ is my witness that when I enter the temple of the prince of the apostles and contemplate his image, I am filled with such emotion that tears roll down my cheeks like the rain from heaven."—Laura A. Smith in the Indianapolis Star.

Origin of "Berlin." "Berle," from which Berlin has caught her name, means uncultivated land, a savage characteristic of which she is now engaged in giving us daily illustration. Scavenger Wenda, the earliest settlers on the sandy plain, could make but little out of the soil; but its fruitfulness is growing streets in modern times has equalled a lightning American city. The population in 1832 was only 250,000, less than 40 years later it was 800,000, and now it runs into 2,000,000. From the fact that all the roads in the German Empire lead to Berlin springs a large measure of the city's importance; but it owes much to Prussian monarchs. The man who gave Berlin its present form was Frederick II., but Frederick the Great and the Great Elector started the noble hobby of beautifying the wonderful city on the plain of sand.—London Chronicle.

## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

## BEAUBIEN ANSWERS PRICE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

you would say that so I brought this statement along. He then pointed out to Price examples, whereupon Price said I want to tell you Ames is in as bad as I am. Beaubien replied that will not help you any, to which Price replied I know it will not I know I am guilty. How much does it all amount to? Beaubien then said I cannot tell exactly, we have figured up the county order matter to \$14,000 whereupon Price said, My God! I am an old man and I am ruined, what do you want me to do? Well said Beaubien, the fair thing for you to do, as long as you are a non-resident of Illinois, is to put your property in somebody's hands and await the outcome of the matter, and then when you and Fred decide between you what your shortage is, let that be paid by the trustee out of your property. Price then said I will do anything to square the matter, only keep it quiet. Beaubien then asked whom he would like for trustee and said, how would Will Upton be? He is all right but have you spoken to him said Price. Beaubien then replied, no I have not. Price then said You fellows are all right. J. K. Orvis will do the square thing by me. I will put my property in Orvis' name. If I take Upton I will have no receipt for my property now. You can give me a receipt for J. K. Orvis, can't you? Beaubien replied that he could. He then produced the deed which Price signed in exchange for which Beaubien gave him the following receipt, "Whereas it is claimed that there is a shortage in the accounts of L. C. Price while acting as clerk for Fred Ames, county treasurer of Lake County, Ill., accordingly this day L. C. Price deeds to J. K. Orvis certain property in Waukegan and Winconda, in trust to cover said shortage as may be shown, signed J. K. Orvis, by A. F. Beaubien."

The bill is a lengthy document and meets in some way every point which was alleged in the Price bill which was filed some time ago.

## The Bird Table.

In the old countries of Europe the bird table may still be seen in the rural districts. A bird table is made by driving a stout stake into the ground and firmly nailing a shallow wooden box on top of it. The box generally measures two by three feet and has a number of holes in the bottom to drain it of rain or snow water. It is always high enough to be beyond reach of any cat that might try to leap to it from the ground. Care also is taken to select a spot far enough from fences, trees or buildings to prevent cats from pouncing down on it when the birds are feeding. Into the bird table go scraps from the house table and kitchen, pieces of stale bread and cake, strips of fat meat, potato parings, carrot ends, bits of any kind of table greens, apple skins and cores and cabbage leaves. All kinds of non-migratory birds come to feed at the bird table and many a song bird has been saved by it from starvation when a deep snow has covered the ground and seed grasses. An English naturalist counted 27 species of birds at the bird table in his garden in a single morning after a heavy fall of snow.

## The Point of View.

So much depends on the point of view. The destruction of half a city by fire seems a calamity in the most direct and obvious sense. But wait a bit. The "Clerk of the Day" of the Boston Transcript tells us that while Chelsea was burning he crossed Boston harbor with a representative of a big lime company. That gentleman remarked, jovially: "Where there is so much fire there must be some smoke," and lighted a cigar; then, surveying the doomed city and the awful swirl of flame, he added: "Looks as if they were going to order a mighty big consignment of lime." As the idea struck him, he whistled—not mournfully, but from a glad, exultant heart.

## TUBERCULIN TEST INACCURATE

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

of McHenry County, the next speaker talked for over an hour, calling the farmers foolish for not standing on their rights against the test, and his points perhaps told farmers to a greater extent than any other speaker of the evening. He said that twenty-four hours of dumping the milk into the hog pens and not shipping to Chicago would settle the hash of Dr. Evans and the tuberculin test forever, and that Evans holding a political position raised the cry "clean milk and save the babies." He said that as soon as a doctor was elevated to a political position he simply had to raise some sort of a holler. The session which continued till midnight was both lively and instructive.

Now comes the reports from the laboratories of the University of Chicago, the Northwestern University, and the laboratory of the government in Washington, made public Monday night, to prove the contention of Evans, that pasteurization of milk does not render it germ proof. The tests in the three laboratories begun at the same time conducted independently, yielded practically the same result—that about one half of one percent of the pasteurized milk delivered in Chicago is tubercular. Dr. Evans has long fought for the application of the tuberculin test to all milk and dairy cows, claiming that pasteurization was a far more than a safeguard. He feels that the finding of the government experts show that he is vindicated and that his contentions have been right.

This report following so close upon the big meeting held Saturday night makes it all the more interesting. Dr. Evans is elated at the report for he contends, that while it shows that but a small percent of the milk was tubercular it also proves that precautions are necessary.

## Saves Two Lives.

"Neither my sister nor myself might be living to-day, if it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery," writes A. D. McDonald of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8, "for we both had frightful coughs that no other remedy could help. We were told my sister had consumption. She was very weak and had nights sweats but your wonderful medicine completely cured us both. It's the best I ever used or heard of." For sore lungs, asthma, colds, hemorrhage, influenza, hay fever, croup, whooping cough, all bronchial troubles, it's supreme. Trial bottle free. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan.

## Strength of Ice.

It is said that ice one and a half inches will support a man; four inches thick will support a cavalry; five inches thick will support an 84-pound cannon; ten inches thick will support a multi-ton, and 18 inches thick will support a railroad train. These figures, of course, presupposes that the ice is of an even thickness, not having thin places, and only to true ice, not slush ice or to ice when the temperature is above the freezing point. After a thaw sets in but little confidence can be placed on the strength of the ice.

## Reached the Limit.

The last course was being brought on, and little John, who had partaken of each previous one, looked up and said: "Oh, this one will faint me away."

## Death In Roaring Fire

may not result from the work of firebugs, but often severe burns are caused that make a quick need for Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the quickest, surest cure for burns, wounds, bruises, boils, sores. It subdues inflammation. It kills pain. It soothes and heals. Drives off skin eruptions, ulcers or piles. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's.

Why He Doubled. "Jasper," said Mrs. Grigson, who was looking over the morning paper, "here's a story of a woman who was robbed on a street car in broad daylight, and yet the thief got away unsuspected." Mr. Grigson said that he had seen the item, but that it was either a typographical error or else the story was pure invention.

"Why do you say that?" asked his wife. "Look at the item again. It says her purse contained a hundred dollars in currency, doesn't it?"

"Yes." "It says there was also a recopied bill for a five-dollar hat, does it not?"

"Yes." "Well, no woman with a hundred dollars in cash in her possession would buy a five dollar hat."—Youth's Companion.

## Women Archaeologists.

Dr. Edith M. Hall of Mt. Holyoke college, continued her excavation work in Crete through the whole of last summer. For the last three weeks of the time Dr. Hall worked independently at a site called Vrokastro, situated on a lofty peak three hours' ride from Gournia, where the other excavations were being conducted. In the summer Dr. Anna Young visited the astronomical observatories in Rome, Florence, Zurich, Potsdam, Berlin and Greenwich. And Dr. Mignon Talbot, professor of geology at Mt. Holyoke, found the fossil remains of one of the walking reptiles, of which but four or five specimens have been unearthed, in the Connecticut valley sandstone.

## Shakespeare's Death Mask.

A German scientist has discovered at Darmstadt nothing less than a plaster mask of Shakespeare—a death mask, in fact. Of its authenticity the discoverer has no doubt, but to make assurance doubly sure he was at the pains to journey to Stratford and compare it with the bust on the poet's tomb. Curiously enough, the resemblance of the bust to the death mask proved to be of the most striking character, and the scientist is glorifying in his trouvaille. Meanwhile, another bust, the Flora of the Berlin museum, may be imagined to have her doubts.

## Use of Electricity.

The use of electricity for light and power in the United States has more than doubled in the last eight years.

## Much Alike.

Running for office and drowning have much in common. A man's sins of omission and commission and every blessed shortcoming he ever had are paraded before him.—Kansas City Journal.

At the Top. "I take a good deal of pride in my cousin Hector," said Mrs. Lapsteg. "He paid his own way through the medical college, got his diploma and now he is a full fledged disciple of Esculapius."

Maybe They Know No Better. Why should any one who can afford \$20,000 a year for an apartment want to live in one?

## Long-Lived Germs.

Living typhoid germs have been found in a fly stomach six days after the fly had sucked them in, and these germs were in their "spacks" for two days after germs were eaten by Miss Fly. Consumption germs were taken out of the belly of a fly at a fly post-mortem. Mrs. Fly had sucked these particular consumption germs in fifteen days before. Diphtheria germs live in flies a week, but cholera germs die out in a couple of days.

## MODERN IS DEFINED AS RELATING TO THE PRESENT

That is whatever represents the last tested improvement. A modern thing usually means a better, more comfortable, more pleasant thing. The term is particularly applicable to the house or the shop equipped for electricity. In the home it introduces a method of lighting which is the nearest perfection that man has been able to achieve, and in addition it employs a servant that assumes all the laborious work, and that never tires and is never unwilling. In the shop, electricity means a motive power that is practically all efficiency in contradistinction to steam that wastes an immense proportion of its energy in belting and shafting—a power that tackles any degree of work and does all equally well. Electricity cuts down bills whether used for lighting and power either in the home or the shop.

## Electricity is the Cheapest Thing Going

Our plan of wiring houses, 24 months to pay, fixtures included and no interest, brings electricity within the reach of the most moderate income.

We Sell Everything Electrical at Our Display Rooms at the Lowest Prices

## North Shore Electric Company

## THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE

118 Washington St., Waukegan.

Telephone 505

Carries the largest stock of men's and boys' ready to wear clothing, sweater coats, hats, caps, shoes, and in fact everything you need for men or boys. Our stock of work clothing such as overalls, shirts and pants is very large.

## The Old Reliable ONE PRICE

Premium tickets are still given and all the old ones are still good.

C. W. Tomquist

Phone 469

M'g'r.

## January Clearance

A visit to our store will convince you it is time well spent and a big saving on your purchases. We offer a few extra specials:

## GROCERIES

21 lbs. Granulated sugar.....	1.00	8 pkgs Argol starch for.....	.25	Cake Bakers Chocolate for.....	.15
7 bars of Galvanic soap.....	.25	10 lbs Buckwheat Flour for.....	.30	7 Bars of Fairy Soap for.....	.25
10 lbs of rolled oats for.....	.25	Bottle of St. Croix Maple Syrup.....	.18	2 pkgs Johnson Washing Powder.....	.25
2 cans of Eagle Brand condensed milk.....	.25	3 pgs of Richlieu Raisins for.....	.25	3 Cans Pens.....	.25
6 lbs of Navy beans for.....	.25	3 pkgs currants for.....	.25	12 Cans Sweet Corn for.....	.85

## DRY GOODS

All standard Prints yd.....	.05	\$1.75 Men's Underwear.....	1.40	\$1.25 Men's Underwear for.....	1.00
Outing Flannel yd.....	.04	\$1.50 Men's Underwear for.....	1.20	.75 Men's Underwear for.....	.60
All Flannelettes yd.....	.08	\$1.35 Men's Underwear for.....	1.08	.50 Men's Underwear for.....	.40

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois



## LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the  
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Jan. 9.—Butter firm at 25c. Output for the week, 574,600 lbs.

Miss Marie Webb is quite ill with tonsillitis.

Miss Mabel Brogan spent Monday of last week in Chicago.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Simons on Monday, January 9, a daughter.

Mrs. Wm. Tiffany spent a couple of days of this week with her sister Mrs. Schwartz at Evanston.

Miss Bertha James left on Sunday for Muscatine, Iowa, to resume her work with the Oriole Concert company.

The M. W. A. band will give an old fashioned dance at their hall on Tuesday evening, February 3. Watch for posters.

R. L. Hubbard will have an auction sale of a few household goods, etc., at the lower rooms of the James building on Orchard street on Saturday afternoon of this week, beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

Olson Camp R. N. A. and Lotus Camp M. W. A. held joint installation services at their hall Tuesday evening. The ladies were accorded first honors and held their installation services at the beginning of the evening, with Mrs. L. B. Grice acting as installing officer and Miss Alice Emmons as ceremonial marshal. The Woodmen then installed officers with W. T. Taylor serving as head consul and R. L. Hubbard as head escort. At the close of these ceremonies refreshments were served, after which Mr. Huber rendered a few selections on the zither. The chairs were then cleared away and Hanneman's orchestra furnished music for the social dance that followed. About two hundred persons were present and all report a most pleasant time.

C. I. Danielson was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

School opened again on Monday, after a couple of weeks vacation.

Jos. Savage, Jr. returned to his studies at St. Francis, on Monday, after spending the holiday vacation with his parents here.

Wm. Horton, Ben Cebb and Louis Rothers who have been sojourning in Sioux Creek returned to Antioch Tuesday.—Chetek Alert.

Indian Silos—Wm. Stoffel, McHenry, Ill., agent for northern and western Lake County. Special discount for early orders. A postal card will bring us to your place. 13m4

On account of the resignation of R. L. Hubbard who was recently elected Clerk of Lotus Camp M. W. A., it was necessary to elect another to fill vacancy and at the adjourned meeting held Tuesday evening J. C. James, was chosen to fill the position.

If you need a good ready made skirt give me a call. I have chiffon panama from \$3.75 up, French voile beautifully made and trimmed for \$6.75 and up. Fine French serge and worsted \$7.50 and up, and also taffeta silk skirts at \$9.50. These skirts are fitted free of charge. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Mr. Ray L. Hubbard, who has been employed at this office for the past four years, has accepted the position of manager of the Libertyville Independent and leaves to take up his new duties the first of the week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have made many friends during their stay here and it was with regret that their contemplated departure was learned, but they carry with them the best wishes of all for success in their new location.

John Hodge spent Tuesday with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Felter and Miss Eva were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Tiffany & Felter will have a car of shelled corn on the side track at Antioch next Monday.

Miss Mildred Brook and Mr. Krause, both of Kenosha were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Brogan the fore part of the past week.

We are informed that the Farmers Telephone company are contemplating the forming of a stock company and the incorporation of the same.

See Alden, Biding & Co. for any thing in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us. 13m4

Mr. Howe of Chicago was in Antioch Tuesday, to close the deal whereby he purchased of the bondsmen of Fred Ames, the Ames summer home at Lake Catherine, the consideration being \$6,000, this also included one of the boats.

Tender Hearted.  
Mr. Silas Plkweed steps into the long corridor of the Uphreer building. He gazes at the row of elevator gates, squinting with some amazement at their iron bars. He glances apprehensively at the elevator starter, who, with star on breast and brass buttons on his uniform, is an imposing sight.

"Is—there a feller of the name of James Raddon in—here?" Silas asks.

"Yes—1435," answers the starter quickly.

"How long's he been in—here?"

"Since last May. Want to see him?"

"No, no, I guess not."

And Silas almost tiptoes back to the street, where he stops and sighs and murmurs to himself:

"Poor Jim! His pa told me the number of the street where I could find him, but I bet his pa doesn't know about it. I ain't got the heart to let Jim see me while he is in disgrace this way. I'll just go back home and tell his folks I couldn't find the place."—Judge.

Why She Refused.  
"Yes," said the thoughtful girl, "I was obliged to refuse him when he asked me to marry him." "But I thought you esteemed him so highly." "I do, but he told me I was the first girl he had ever proposed to. If I had said 'yes,' he'd have been too confident and egotistical. He'll have to be rejected a few times before he talks matrimony to me."

Locked Good.  
Woggs—So you got stung in that mining company? You should have known better.

Boggs—How could I? It looked like a real thing; no fake earmarks about it. Why, there wasn't a single man on the board of directors who was prominent in public life.—Puck.

Old Soldier Tortured.  
"For years I suffered unspeakable torture from indigestion, constipation, and liver trouble," wrote A. K. Smith, a war veteran at Erie, Pa., "but Dr. King's New Life Pills fixed me all right. They're simply great." Try them for any stomach, liver or kidney trouble. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's.

## Cards of Thanks

We desire to thank our friends and neighbors and all those who gave us assistance during the death and burial of Mrs. F. E. Savage, Clayton King, Clarence King.

We do hereby thank our many friends and neighbors for their assistance, kindness and sympathy to us in hours of need and trouble.

Mrs. J. F. Johnson, A. E. Truman.

## Where Women Work.

The smallest dependency of France is the Ile d'Hoede, situated at the east of Belle Isle. Its population is two hundred and thirty-eight. They do not speak French, except the cure and the school master, but Celtic, and they are provided with food at an inn managed by the women. Fishing is the principal industry. The profits are divided up each year among the inhabitants. The men live on soup and fish, and smoke pipes with lobster claws for stems. The women do all the hard work—get in the harvest, look out for wreckage, and gather seaweed, from which they extract soda. The town has no streets. The houses are of mud. The islanders have a yearly feast in the early part of October. The island possesses a good water supply. The governing body is composed of the ten ancients of the place, under the direction of the cure.

## All Others Imitations.

"The English word 'flirt,' both as verb and noun, has been adopted by the Germans speaking people of this city," says a Vienna letter, "but it is usually pronounced 'fleert.' A young woman, Kamilla Paltry, delivered a lecture a few days ago to the hall of the Merchants' association on 'Flirt and Love.' The lecture was illustrated with stereoscopic views. The evolution of the flirt was shown from the antique, rural, 'old-fashioned' to the 'perfect American.' There was some discussion among the Americans who heard the talk as to whether giving our country first place was a compliment or a 'knock,' and no one seemed to know just which side to take. One demure American girl said: 'The art, like the word, is American—all others are imitations, and no one contradicted.'"

## Signs of Rain.

The following natural weather signs are given in an old book—The croaking of frogs in the morning indicates fine weather. If frogs croak more than usual, it foreshadows rain from their holes in the evening in great numbers. If the earthworms come out of the earth, if the moles throw up more earth than usual, if the cows look toward the heavens and turn up their nostrils as if catching some smell, if the oxen lick their fore feet, if the dogs lie on their right sides—all these are signs which announce rain.

## Hard to Lasso.

"So Twigg has had enough of ranch life?"  
"Yes."  
"He told us when he left that it would not take long to get a line on the west."  
"So he did, but Twigg made a big mistake when he first got out there by trying to get a line on a rampant steer."

## Curious Animal.

A curious animal is the alpaca, which has an appearance immediately between a llama and a sheep and yields from ten to fourteen pounds of beautiful wool. It crossed with the vicuna the wool is even finer. In color, like the llamas, alpacas are black, white, gray and red.

## Judging a Man.

"You can judge a man by the company he keeps," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "but you can't always judge him by his habits. Some men are a good deal better than the cigars they smoke."

## EQUALS BEST BARON TOLD

Achievements of Modern Science Make Story More Incredible Than Any of Munchausen's.

Baron Munchausen's famous book of travels was published in 1785, exactly a century and a quarter ago. That is not a very long time, says the New York Evening Post. But suppose Munchausen had professed to carry his travels into an undiscovered land, where science and invention had had a start of a century or two as compared with Europe; and suppose that he had told of an invention by which the exact picture of an object was permanently impressed upon a plate by a brief exposure to light; that at first it took some minutes of exposure to make the picture, but that year by year methods were found for increasing the sensitiveness of the plates, until at last a picture could be obtained in an almost infinitesimal fraction of a second; that a favorite amusement of the people was to look at a swift succession of pictures of this kind, portraying persons and things in motion, which produced upon the eye the precise impression of the original living scene; but that some exhibitors of such scenes got into trouble because the actors in them had indulged in vile language, forgetful of the fact that the motion of their lips was perfectly reproduced, and that deaf mutes had been taught to read the lips. Would not this story have been regarded as equaling in incredulity, and surpassing in grotesqueness, almost anything the baron actually put into his book?

## Passion of Ambition.

Ambition, that high and glorious passion, which makes such havoc among the sons of men, arises from a proud desire of honor and distinction, and when the splendid trappings in which it is usually caparisoned are removed, will be found to consist of the mean materials of envy, pride and covetousness. It is described by different authors as a gallant madness, a pleasant poison, a hidden plague, a secret poison, a caustic of the soul, the moth of holiness, the mother of hypocrisy, and by exulting and disquieting all it takes hold of, the cause of melancholy and madness.—Richard Burton.

## Does Nothing Else.

Hojax (at the show)—"That pretty chorus girl on the left threatened to leave the company unless she was given a speaking part."  
Tomdix—"Did she get it?"  
Hojax—"You bet she did. The manager married her."

## To Use Solder.

Solder will not adhere to any metal until that is about as hot as the melted solder. In order to solder on to any thick, heavy article either that must be heated or a copper, heavy enough to carry and hold much heat must be used.



LOTUS CAMP No. 567 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. L. M. HUGHES, V. C. J. C. JAMES, J. H., Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. FRANK HUBER, W. M. NORRIS PROCTOR, Sec'y. The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month. EMMA SIMONS, W. M. OLIVE READING, Sec'y.

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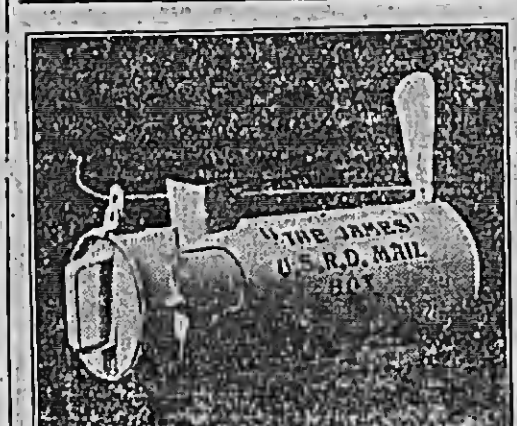
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See my line of 1910 Wall Paper Samples and get my prices before letting contract

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Painter and Paper Hanger

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Here are a few of our new midwinter shoes for men

Patent coil, button, high toe and heel.....	4.00
Gunmetal, half double sole, button, high arch and toe.....	3.50
Same in blucher for.....	3.50
Gunmetal, high arch, button, a snappy shoe and good value.....	3.00
Boys' gunmetal, button, high toe for.....	2.25

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GOOD SHOES

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Having decided to retire and move away from Antioch, I will close out my entire stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubber goods

AT COST

Beginning Saturday, December 17

And continuing until entire stock is disposed of

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on terms to suit all

Inspection is invited of a quantity of pedigree breeding stock which is in excess of the requirements of Hawthorn Farm. The stock is registered and consists of Brown Swiss bull calves, Brown Swiss yearling bulls, Shorthorn yearling bulls and Berkshire and Duroc boars.

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## REPUBLICANS TO PUSH MANY BILLS

Determined to Accomplish Much  
Before They Give Up Control  
of Congress.

### DEMOCRATS RATHER WORRIED

They Fear Four States Will Elect Reactionary Senators and Hurt Party's Prospects—Weeks May Lead Taft's Renomination Campaign.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—When congress came together immediately following the holiday recess it found itself confronted with a stupendous amount of work which it was necessary to accomplish within a time limit of eight weeks. It is true that the appropriation bills are in pretty good shape for early passage, but there are other matters of legislation which the Republican majority is determined to attend to before losing control of the house, and then there are the Lorimer and the Ballinger-Pinchot matters to be disposed of, both of which are likely to be provocative of acrimonious and long drawn out debate.

The Republicans are determined apparently to secure quickly the enactment of the Longworth tariff commission bill. The present majority party hopes by means of a tariff commission law to cause trouble for the Democrats when they are laying plans for tariff revision next winter. The Republicans hold that the country will object to tariff revision of any kind except in accordance with the recommendations of the tariff experts and that the Democrats if they attempt such revision will meet with rebuke.

### Democrats Will Be Cautious.

It is perhaps needless to say that the Democrats do not show any great fear that there is likely to be a fulfillment of the Republican prophecy, but nevertheless they are going to approach tariff revision with a great deal of caution and it is known that they have made up their minds not to do anything until harmony has been secured and every plan has been given the most careful consideration. The debate on the Longworth bill promises to be one of the most interesting which has held the attention of congress for many years. Of course in a measure it will be a tariff debate, but it will have an interest apart from the customs because of the known direct bearing which the enactment of the measure will have upon the future. The Republicans are banking on the creation of a general tariff commission to help them in the presidency in 1912, while the Democrats are banking on their ability to show that the contemplated legislation is only a late day effort of the Republicans to "save their bacon."

### Army Wants to Learn to Fly.

Congress will be urged in the army appropriation bill to provide money to give the signal service corps of the United States an opportunity to experiment with the aeroplane as an engine of warfare. Every other great nation of the earth has a large fund at the service of the army for flying experiments. The United States officers complain that they are deprived of the means to keep abreast of the officers of other countries and that if the time of need should come and find them unprepared blame would be put upon their shoulders which properly should belong to congress.

The army has an aeroplane, but it has only one, and it has no funds by which properly to use the single flying machine which it holds in possession. One or two army officers have resigned from the service because they were denied opportunity to continue a line of aerial experimentation and investigation in which their interest was deep. These officers who have left the service were considered the best equipped by experience to develop the aeroplane as an instrument of warfare.

It seems probable that the lawmakers will provide an appropriation this year to enable the signal corps to proceed with its aeroplane work, but it does it will break a record, because the history of the past shows that in all matters pertaining to warlike preparations the United States congress has been a laggard.

### Democrats Are Perturbed.

The non-partisan observer who comes to Washington at the present time ought to have some little enjoyment because of the perturbation manifested by some of the Democrats over the senatorial situation in some of the states where the party has succeeded in electing legislators. Candid Republicans admit that the Democracy "in the lower house of congress thus far has made a blunder and seemingly successful attempt to secure harmony in the senate, with a fair prospect of having the compact of peace continued in force when full control of the house passes into the Democratic keeping. These are so-called radical Democrats and conservative Democrats in congress, just as there are radical and conservative Republicans, and the line of separation between them is not much like the line which separates their opponents, the Republicans.

rates their opponents, the Republicans.

The radicals and conservatives of the present minority party have been affiliating recently with every evidence of good fellowship and of well-grounded intention to go head on in the road of accomplishment arm in arm. What the Democrats here fear is that the Democracy of the states of New York, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia will select men as United States senators who are known for their reactionary tendencies.

Fear Effect on Next Campaign. For the sake of adding strength to the next national campaign, the Democrats now in official life here would prefer that men known neither as rampant radicals nor yet as reactionary conservatives should be sent to the senate from the four states named. The Democrats have declared themselves in congress as being members of the real party of progress. On occasion many of them have joined with the insurgent Republicans to secure what they consider to be salutary changes in the rules, and, in one or two cases, salutary changes in legislative measures.

These leaders say that the country looks upon the Democratic party as really progressive, but that if four reactionary Democrats are sent from four great states of the Union to represent the party in the upper house of congress the effect will be exceedingly bad and that even with the impetus given by the recent victory the party may have trouble in winning in 1912. Democrats in the Washington service say freely and publicly that the state leaders ought to be guided to some extent by the national events of the last few years and should not allow themselves to pledge allegiance to men of a type which thinks that the "clock ought to be set back."

Plan New Attack on Child Labor. There is a plan on the way to development to bring again before congress in an aggressive way legislation intended to correct the evils of child labor. Some years ago Senator Beveridge introduced a bill to which he gave the best of his efforts. The idea was to put a stop to the practice which obtains in many parts of the country of keeping little children at work in the factories for eight, ten and even twelve hours a day.

The method of dealing with the matter which has been proposed is to deny the right of goods made in factories where little children labor to enter into interstate commerce. Some lawyers hold that this is not within the power of the national lawmakers, while others hold to the contrary, saying such an act would not be unconstitutional.

Weeks May Manage Taft Campaign. It seems to have been accepted as a fact by some of the politicians of both parties that John W. Weeks, a representative in congress from Massachusetts, is to be the next chairman of the Republican national committee, succeeding Frank H. Hitchcock, who now holds that office in connection with his cabinet position of postmaster general.

Why Mr. Weeks' succession to the chairmanship of the great Republican party should be accepted as a fact is hard to say, for as yet there is nothing yet but gossip and rumor and a trifling bit of activity back of the report. Mr. Weeks conducted an able campaign on behalf of himself in Massachusetts at the recent election and he succeeded in winning a contest the outcome of which was admitted in advance to be extremely doubtful. The Massachusetts man, however, has had no wide experience in national political affairs and this, combined with some other things which are sharply pertinent to the present situation, makes it seem doubtful to some of the more acute party leaders whether or not the congressman will be called to the helm of the party ship.

Taft Will Rely on Crane. It can be taken for granted that from now on Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts will be one of the close, if not the closest, political advisers of President Taft, who as the country knows is in the field definitely as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Crane has peculiar political capabilities. He never was able to make a speech which would direct more than passing attention, but he is an organizer and a bringer together of factions of surpassing ability.

There are men who say that there is no other Republican in the country who knows political conditions in all the sections so well as does the junior senator from Massachusetts. The president always has consulted Senator Crane and if John W. Weeks is made chairman of the Republican national committee it will be on the advice of his fellow Massachusetts man, the junior senator. Mr. Crane holds the key to the situation, but there is a good deal of doubt as to whether or not he will finally give his adherence to Mr. Weeks.

Murray Crane, who will loom large in the next Republican campaign, probably as a "manager without campaign office," is known as "the Great Compromiser," a title which was given to the dead and gone Henry Clay. Mr. Crane, however, is no Clay, and perhaps if he is modest he will not pretend to be, but he is one of the shrewdest politicians in the Republican party and it is a man of his stamp rather than a great statesman whose services are required by a party that wants to win victories and especially by a party which must forgo in the front handclapped by a recent and, as some people declare it, a crushing defeat.

### According to Rules.

"Why do you say he must be a booklover?" "Because I just now saw a book protruding from his pocket, which bore the title, 'How to Make Love.'"

## ATTACK ON LORIMER

BEVERIDGE IN MINORITY REPORT  
ASSERTS ELECTION AT  
SPRINGFIELD INVALID.

### ILLINOIS MAN DENIES GUILT

Makes Short Speech Declaring Himself and Friends Innocent of Participation in Any Corrupt Practices.

Washington.—The Lorimer battle was opened Monday with a contest between Senators Beveridge and Owen, both of whom sought the right to fire the first gun in the same cause.

Senator Beveridge, by virtue of being a member of the committee on privileges and elections, which investigated charges of bribery against Mr. Lorimer, gained a tactical victory by filing a minority report attacking the position of his colleagues on the committee who voted to exonerate the Illinois senator.

Senator Owen, however, introduced a resolution to declare the election of Senator Lorimer to have been illegal and void, but he was not permitted at that time to address the senate in its support.

Mr. Beveridge then submitted his report, the conclusion of which was:

"That this election was invalid under any possible view of the law. If the senate so concludes it is its duty so to declare. Therefore I submit the following resolution:

"Resolved, That William Lorimer was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the senate of the United States by the legislature of the state of Illinois."

Before the report was filed Senator Lorimer made a brief speech, declaring his innocence of bribery and the innocence of his friends of any participation in corrupt practices in connection with his election. He announced his intention to be present during the discussion of his case.

The parliamentary tangle as to which of the two senators desiring to open the attack on Senator Lorimer should have precedence was not settled until after an appeal had been taken from a ruling by Vice-President Sherman and he had been reversed. The Beveridge minority report reviews the testimony bearing on the alleged acceptance of bribes by four members of the legislature, and the testimony of these men that the bribes had been paid by three other members.

The report declares that it is an undisputed fact of conclusive force, although the majority ignores it, that the confessed bribe takers were shown to have had in their possession, in bills of large denominations, unusually large sums of money soon after the dates when they swore to having received the alleged bribes.

This statement is made in reply to the contention of the majority that the men who confessed to having received bribes were not to be believed.

The minority report argues that only a majority vote under the circumstances in the Lorimer case would be necessary to declare the seat vacant. At the same time it declares that the evidence in the case requires the senate to consider whether Mr. Lorimer was informed of what was going on in his behalf. If it were shown that Mr. Lorimer possessed such information, Mr. Beveridge argues that the senate should vote to expel, which would require a two-thirds vote.

Discussing Mr. Lorimer's connection with the election, Mr. Beveridge points out that Mr. Lorimer was "a seasoned politician," and that he was "on the ground during the session of the legislature." Mr. Lorimer is declared to have been the "intimate" of Browne, charged with having been one of the principal bribe givers.

### PACKERS LOSE THIRD FIGHT

Federal Judge Carpenter Refuses to Grant Motion to Dismiss Criminal Proceedings.

Chicago.—The indicted beef packers lost their third fight in the federal courts to evade trial on the criminal charges against them when Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States district court on Monday, held that they could not take advantage of contempt proceedings to have the criminal case dismissed.

The court denied a motion to dismiss the indictments against the packers and allowed counsel for the defendants ten days within which to take the next step in the matter. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the packers will file a demurrer or plead to the indictments. Judge Carpenter said he was anxious to have the matter proceed without further delay, so that the trial might be concluded before the next summer adjournment of court.

### Railway Loses Big Suit.

Cincinnati.—The United States circuit court of appeals Monday decided against the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company in a suit for \$3,000,000 damages brought by Mrs. Jenn McKell of Chillicothe, O., for alleged breach of contract.

Widow of G. A. R. Founder Dead. Bloomington, Ill.—Mrs. Benjamin F. Stephenson, eighty-two years old, widow of the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, died Monday at Petersburg, Ill.

## FLAX IS PROFITABLE

Wonderful Paying Proposition in Western Canadian Prairies.

So much is heard of the wheat, oats and barley grown in the prairie lands of western Canada, and so much has been told of the wealth to be made out of the raising of cattle on the succulent and rich grasses of those fertile plains, that a most important product has been almost lost sight of, Flax. Recent press reports advise us that on one of the last boats to clear from Fort William (at the head of Lake Superior) for Buffalo, there were 241,000 bushels of flax valued at \$583,220, and on another boat leaving the same day there were 288,000 bushels valued at \$720,000. There has been a big demand for Canadian flax this season, and the lake movement has been very heavy. Flax is always a sure crop, and gives to the farmer who is anxious for quick return after getting on his land, the chance he is looking for. There is opportunity for thousands yet, on the free homesteads of 160 acres, and many of these are available within short distance of the lines of railway that are already built or under construction, either on the main line or branches. Besides these free grant lands there is an opportunity to purchase from railway and land companies at reasonable prices.

The display of western Canada's grains in the straw as well as threshed grain and grasses recently made at St. Louis was an excellent demonstration of what the country can do. It proved splendid as an illustration of the resources of that vast prairie country, which during the past year has again proven its ability to produce excellent yields of wheat, oats and barley—and flax. Not only this, but the splendid herds of cattle are a source of large revenue. There is a fund of information to be had by reading the Canadian government literature, copies of which may be had free by applying to your nearest Canadian government agent.

### HIS VIEW.



LOOK TO YOUR KIDNEYS.

When Suffering From Backache, Headaches and Urinary Troubles.

They are probably the true source of your misery. To keep well, you must keep your kidneys well. There is no better kidney remedy than Dean's Kidney Pills. They cure sick kidneys and cure them permanently.

Edward Porsche, 1333 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ill., says: "My eyes were puffed from drops and my face and feet terribly swollen. I was laid up for three months and although I doctored, I received little benefit. Dean's Kidney Pills relieved the awful back pains, stopped the swelling and made me feel 100 per cent. better."

Remember the name—Dean's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

When a woman has an eye for the beautiful she hunts up a mirror.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 10 DAYS. Your doctor will refund money if it does not.

Ever notice what poor care other people take of their health?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Forebears teaching, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. Dose: 10 drops.

Free lunch is sometimes pretty expensive food.

## What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heart-burn," belching of gas, acid risings to throat after eating, stomach gnaw or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abdominal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength, from the roots of native American medicinal forest plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Where Resinol Ointment Is Known It Is Considered a Boon to Humanity.

If the soothing and healing properties of Resinol Ointment were generally known it would be universally used to the exclusion of all others. It is indeed a boon to humanity.

W. J. Callan, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### A Poultry Problem.

"Which is correct," ask the summer boarder who wished to air his knowledge, "to speak of a sitting hen or a setting hen?"

"I don't know," replied the farmer's wife, "and what's more, I don't care. But there's one thing I would like to know: when a hen cackles, has she been laying, or is she lying?"

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of OASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. H. H. Hatcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

### A Brush With Madam.

Artist—Madam, it is not faces alone that paint, it is souls. Madam—Oh, you do interiors, then. —Boston Transcript.

The next time you feel that swallowing medicine is the sure sign of sore throat, gargle. Hatcher's Wizard Oil immediately with three parts water. It will save you days and perhaps weeks of misery.

The reason the big adverstises his one idea so vigorously is that it is his whole stock in intellectual trade.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE PHOSPHO-Quinine Tablets. They cure colds and influenza. If it fails to cure, Dr. W. H. Hatcher's signature is on each box. 25c.

There is always poison in the wound that is inflicted by a friend.

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## CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE \$3, \$3.50 & \$4 SHOES FOR MEN BOYS' SHOES, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00. BEST IN THE WORLD.

If I could take you into my large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, the superior workmanship and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why Dollar for Dollar I guarantee my shoes to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other \$3.00, \$3.50 or \$4.00 shoes you can buy.

Do you realize that my shoes have been the standard for over 30 years? That I make and sell more \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the United States?

Quality counts. It has made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

## \$100.00 for an Idea

Swift & Company issue every year a calendar illustrated in colors.

Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911

is entitled "The Courtships of American Poetry." It contains reproductions of four beautiful paintings—John Alden and Priscilla, "Hiawatha and Minnehaha," "Maude Muller and the Judge," "Evangeline and Gabriel."

We want an idea for our 1912 Premium Calendar. Send 10 cents in coin, or stamps, or one cap from a jar of Swift's Beef Extract, or 10 Wool Soap wrappers for the 1911 calendar so you may see what is wanted, then send in your idea for the 1912 calendar.

For the best idea submitted and adopted we will pay March 1st, 1911, \$25.00 cash. 2nd, \$20.00. 3rd, \$15.00. 4th, \$10.00. 5th and 6th, \$5.00. 7th to 11th, \$2.00. 12th to 21st, \$1.00. Ideas must be in by February 15th to be considered.

Send for Swift's Premium Calendar for 1911 to-day. You will have to have it to get the idea.

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PATENT YOUR IDEAS. They may bring you wealth. 64-page Book. Free. 1st, 1894. Fitzgerald & Co., 1st, 1894. 10th St. Washington, D.C.



## RURAL NEWS ITEMS

## MILLBURN

Mr. Alex Hughes has gone to Urbana for a few weeks.

A new arrival, a son, born to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Safford of Chicago, Jan. 6.

The severe wind storm of Sunday blew several trees down in this vicinity.

Many from this vicinity attended the Poultry Show at Waukegan this week.

Victor Strang entertained his friend, Mr. J. Jacobson, of Rockford, this week.

H. D. Hughes and daughters of Gurnee, were Millburn visitors Saturday.

Miss Ethel McGuire returned Saturday from Chicago, where she had been visiting since Wednesday.

Rev. A. W. Safford was called to Chicago to officiate at a funeral of one of his old parishioners, a Mrs. Greer.

The Ladies Aid society met Thursday. The Misses Carrie Bater, Agnes Bonner and Mrs. J. H. Bonner, served dinner.

Many from all parts of Lake county attended the annual meeting of the Millburn Insurance Co. last Saturday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Bonner, Pres.; John A. Thain, Sec.; L. S. Bonner, Treas.

## HICKORY

Everyone seems to be entertaining colds.

There was no church Sunday on account of the storm.

Miss Helen Pickle spent the past two weeks at Mr. A. N. Tiffany's.

Otto L. Winkler, former pastor here, visited at Dan Webb's on Sunday and Monday.

Miss Cora Edwards entertained a number of her friends at a Birthday Party on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. D. B. Webb spent a few days in Chicago this week she was accompanied home by her grand son Webb Edwards.

Mr. Ben Blink and Miss Mary Sipe returned to their home in Highland, Ind., on Saturday after a couple of weeks' visit with the former's sister, Mrs. Jacob Kalaf, at Hickory.

## Warming the Eggs.

There was once an old lady in Scotland who kept a few hens. As she lived close to the house in which a church minister lived, he asked her to send him two new-laid eggs every morning, and he would pay her for them.

So the old lady sent her girl to the minister's house every morning with two eggs, and the minister's servant always thought the eggs were newly laid because they felt quite warm, as if they had just been taken from the hen's nest.

But one day the eggs were cold, so the servant asked: "Are the eggs fresh today, Janey? They do not seem warm."

The simple girl looked at the maid and then said: "Oh, ay, they're quite fresh, only my mother could not get the cat to sit on them this morning, as it ran away."

## Heroism Under Knife.

Heroism on the operating table is generally regarded as a necessary display of fortitude and therefore not calling for particular mention. Its finest examples come under the observation of only a very few persons at best, and these few generally forget quickly what they have witnessed in preparing for another operation. There is nothing particularly thrilling about it, no attending battles or self-sacrifice or catastrophes to lead it color and attract attention.

## Close Observer.

Philip, eight years of age, already is a close if silent observer. In his town a number of men in the past few years have died, leaving their families unprotected. One day Philip's teacher asked him to define the word "widow." "A widow," replied thoughtful Philip, "is a poor woman with a large family who takes boarders."

## An Eye-Opener.

A child of arctic parents, whose greatest joy had been the woolly prayer meeting, was taken by its aunts to the circus for the first time. When he came home he explained: "Oh, mamma, if you once went to the circus you'd never, never go to prayer meeting again in all your life."—Harper's Magazine.

## Out of the Question.

Geraldine—What did you say when you asked him for my hand?

Gerald—I don't care to give his remarks in detail, but I couldn't marry you, if I went where he told me to.

## RUSSELL

T. D. Newell was a Chicago caller Sunday.

Mrs. Clifford Chase is reported quite ill at her home.

Mrs. Bonner entertained the Mount Rest Cemetery society on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newell of Zion City, spent Sunday with T. Lyman Newell of this place.

Mr. Ben Achen is very sick at his home west of this place. His friends hope for a speedy recovery.

The Royal Neighbors and Woodmen were well entertained on Tuesday evening and report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Aleock was called to Chicago on Monday because of the severe sickness of her brother, Mr. James Adams, of that place.

Mr. Corris found, upon entering the Russell church on Monday afternoon, a negro, who had been there for some time taking life easy and burning up the coal. He had entered through a broken door at the rear of the church.

## A \$33,000 TAPESTRY "FIND"

Treasure Discovered at Langford Hill, a Jacobean House Near Bude, Cornwall, England.

Two pieces of ancient tapestry which were recently discovered at Langford Hill, a Jacobean house near Bude, Cornwall, have been sold for \$33,000 at Messrs. Pottick and Simpson's rooms. The purchaser was Capt. H. Lindsay.

The principal piece, measuring 13 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 9 inches, was one of a set of panels of fifteenth century arras tapestry, originally belonging to Cardinal Wolsey and representing the seven deadly sins. Three of the panels are now hanging at Hampton court palace. The second piece of tapestry was part of a frieze, 14 feet by 2 feet 4 inches, originally made for Hampton court palace. Small pieces of the frieze still hang there in the Great hall.

The tapestry was found packed away in a box at Langford Hill. The house belongs to two maiden ladies, who were unaware that their roof was harboring such treasures. It was stated in the saleroom that some years ago the panel, packed in a box and described as a carpet, was sold at auction for \$7.50.—London Chronicle.

## Modern Game of Chess.

Chess, as played today is a comparatively modern game, but is the outcome of centuries of development. The earliest record of chess problems is thought to be a passage in a Persian manuscript attributed to Caliph Khalif, on Mutasim Bilah, who reigned nine years in Bagdad in the first of the ninth century, A. D. If the passage were understood it would be found to refer to a game of chess so unlike that of today that the problem would make no interesting appeal to any modern chess-player.

## The Milk Tyranny.

As an article of diet milk is over-estimated. Man is the only animal who when grown to be adult drinks milk. The cow herself will not drink it except in rare instances. Many horses refuse it. In the wild, if the grown lion or elephant or fox were disposed to dispute with the younglings for possession of the udder, he could prevail and rob the sucklings till the race perished.

## To Polish Old Furniture.

For furniture there is nothing to equal olive oil or raw linseed oil, rubbed into the wood, according to the grain. The woodwork may require retainting as well. Ordinary old oak is always improved by rubbing it with warm beer. It should be remembered that linseed oil has the effect of darkening mahogany.

## No Chances for Another.

"If I should die what kind of a wife would you pick for your second?" queried the young wife after the first clash of habits.

"Don't ever fear—if I ever get rid of you there'll never be another wife in my family," answered the brute.—Toledo Blade.

## Exempt.

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I'm the architect of my own fortune."

"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you was constructing it."

## Where the Shoe Pinched.

"I suppose you are proud of your wife's literary success," said the intimate friend. "Yes," replied Mr. Stubbs, "Only I wish she wouldn't insist on making the hero of every novel a tall, athletic man with wavy hair and piercing blue eyes. Anybody can see that I am short, fat, bald, and compelled to wear smoked glasses."

## HITS NAIL ON HEAD

WIFE GIVES POINTED ANSWER TO HUSBY'S QUESTION.

Attitude of Sexes Toward Meetings for Women Only and for Men Only Made Him Feel Superior Until Wife Spoke.

It was 11:45 p. m. The man and his wife had just come home. They did not come together. They had not been to the same place. She had been to a meeting for women only, he to one for men.

Said the woman: "There was a man at our meeting tonight."

Said the man: "There were about a hundred women tried to push their way into ours."

"That one man," she said, "looked awfully scared."

"Those hundred women," said he, "didn't look a bit scared."

"I think," she said, "the man got into our hall by mistake. Anyhow, he got away as soon as he could."

"There was no mistake about those women being where they were," said the man, "and they stayed until they were shooed away by the police."

There was a short silence. Said the man presently:

"It is this difference in the attitude of the sexes toward the meetings for women only and for men only that makes me feel morally superior. It makes me proud of my sex. I haven't the slightest desire—no man has the slightest desire—to butt into a feminine confab, but the woman never breathed who wasn't on edge with curiosity in regard to what takes place when a bunch of men hold a secret conference. I have known women who admitted that they would willingly sacrifice a year's normal pleasures for the privilege of being snuggled into a Masonic initiation or some other masculine rite. Contrast that prying spirit with the modesty of men. On your own showing, when a man is accidentally trapped in a hall where a beauty congress or a dressmakers' convention is in progress, he is so miserable that the fly in the spider's web had a picnic compared with his martyrdom. That, to my mind, is a pungent commentary on the disposition of man and woman. Can you explain it?"

The woman confessed that she could not explain it—furthermore, that she did not intend to try.

There was another silence. Said the woman after a little:

"What happened at your meeting tonight?"

"Oh, nothing much," said the man.

"What happened at yours?"

"Everything," said the woman. Then she proceeded to tell what "everything" comprised. It took more than half an hour to tell it. Every now and then the man, for consistency's sake, tried to look bored, but the air of indifference was ill-assumed. The narrative really interested him, and he was sorry when it was finished.

The story being ended, there was another silence, while the woman braided her hair. Suddenly she said: "I can answer your question now."

"What question?"

"Why women are crazy to go to men's meetings, while men wouldn't give a fig to go to women's meetings. It's because the women come home and tell the men everything that happened, so they don't need to go, whereas the men never tell the women anything."

"By George," said the man, "I don't know but what you're right."

## First Cheap London Paper.

There was a time when London could boast of possessing the cheapest newspaper in the world. On July 14, 1873, the first number was published of the "Six-Penny or Penny-a-Week Town and Country Daily Newspaper." The prospectus announced that "this journal contains equal to five news columns of The Times." Those unwilling to subscribe for a whole week could obtain single copies at a farthing apiece. When it had reached its sixtieth number its name was changed because of a threatened injunction in chancery by a magazine bearing a similar title. The proprietors purchased the copyright of a paper called the Sun and bestowed that name on their venture. It did not prove a success, however, and collapsed within less than a year.

## Not to Be Outdone.

A young looking couple in a subway train seemed to be very much excited the other day, relates the New York Sun. They boarded the train at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and it became very evident at Fourteenth street that the conversation had assumed a serious phase. Just when several persons were edging over to them the woman shouted: "Perhaps you are not aware that I had a dozen proposals of marriage before I accepted yours." Apparently dumfounded at the loud utterance, the man, not to be outdone, shouted back: "And perhaps you are not aware that I proposed to nearly 30 women before I became acquainted with you."

## A Circus Within.

Little Freddie had just made his first acquaintance with animal crackers. After eating quite an assortment of them, Freddie became very thoughtful.

"What makes you so pensive, dear?" asked his mother.

"Oh, I was just thinking what a circus was going on inside of me."—Harper's.

## BRIGHTENING A DARK ROOM

Dark Woodwork Should Not Be Tolerated and Gloomy Paper Should Be Avoided.

In nearly every city house there is always sure to be one dark and gloomy room. It casts its depression upon all who enter it, and yet one is often at a loss as to what should be done to dissipate the lugubrious effect.

It should be dealt with ruthlessly. White paint and enamel should be used with a generous hand. Dark woodwork should not be tolerated, and dull or gloomy paper should be avoided. Hang the room in a paper of sunny yellow hues, put up only curtains of this tint, and decorate your walls with pictures framed in white and gold and silver gray frames.

Many mirrors, if possible, should be used, for they aid wonderfully in brightening a dark room, but they must not be hung too high, as they will only reflect the ceiling, while they should catch the cheerful flames of an open fire and repeat its gleam.

No one thing is more successful in destroying the depressing atmosphere of a room than an inside window box. This box can be made attractive by a thin covering of brass or copper that will add to the brightness of the room, and the plants should be chosen with an eye to their color.

When the furniture in your dark and depressing room has been covered with a gay cottonette and magazines, books and papers have been strewn about, this room, which filled every one with a feeling of aversion and discomfort, will become the favorite resort of the family.

## It Saved the Calf.

Deacon Brown had dressed for church and had suddenly remembered that he had not fed the calf. The calf was very young and the deacon was very tenderly and cautiously raising him on a bottle. He hesitated about venturing to feed the animal without changing his clothes, but his time was limited, so he took the bottle and went to the barn. The calf choked, and accidentally coughed milk all over the deacon's coat—a fact which irritated the good man severely, and, losing his temper, he said:

"You fool calf! If it were not for the love I bear my Lord and Master I'd chop your head off."

## Some Climbs.

The Transandean railway connecting Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres ascends the mountains 7,615 feet in forty-six miles, an average of about 166 feet to the mile.

## Woman Given Some Advice.

A drunken man embarked on a downtown car at a cross street, and, with a great show of gravity, made his way down the aisle, taking the only vacant seat, the other half of which was occupied by a woman wearing a hat with an unusually wide brim. Every time the car lurched the woman's head "bobbed" and the sharp rim of the hat raked her fellow passenger across the cheek. Several times his hand sought his face in protection, but finally, becoming nettled, he pushed off the hat rim with considerable vigor.

"Sir!" exclaimed the indignant woman.

"Madam," retorted he, with portentous anger, "what you need is a whole section, and not a half seat in a street car."

The passengers tittered and the woman subsided, and after that kept her hat out of range.

## Wanted a Family.

Pat, who has just come over from the old country, was very much afraid of women, and if the truth were known, was very unattractive to the fair sex. Consequently he had never married.

When he applied for employment the man rejected him because he wasn't married and didn't have a family. Thereupon Pat decided to marry. He had seen a sign over a restaurant which read:

"Families served here," so Pat braved himself and went in. "Do you serve families here?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the clerk at the desk.

Pat reached for his wallet in his hip pocket, and carefully removing a greasy bill said:

"Well, give me a wife and two children."

## In the Face of Pain.

Instances of bravery in the face of the most intense pain are of daily occurrence, but even in cases of difficult and tedious operations the attention paid to them is slight unless they are undergone as a result of self-sacrifice. A case where a friend sacrifices a few pieces of skin to be grafted on a victim of burns or scalds will be told at length, while the man who suffers just as much pain from a broken leg is not considered worthy of mention. The man who lies gasping for breath with an attack of intercostal neuralgia is sometimes considered a laughable spectacle, but a sprained and swollen wrist would gain him prompt sympathy and help. The amount of pain that is endured generally is not taken into consideration; the circumstances of the case form the basis for the opinions of the outsider.

## INVENTOR OF GRAHAM BREAD

Lecturer Who Taught That Disease is Result of Disobedience to Physical Laws.

Sylvester Graham first appeared in New York as a lecturer, I think in the winter of 1831-32. He had been a Presbyterian clergyman, settled in New Jersey, and was styled "Doctor," though I do not know that he ever studied or practiced medicine.

He belloyed, therefore taught, that health is the necessary result of obedience; disease that of disobedience to physical laws; that all stimulants, whether alcoholic or narcotic, are pernicious, and should be rejected, save, possibly, in those rare cases where one poison may be wisely employed to neutralize or expel another; he condemned tea and coffee, as well as tobacco, opium and alcoholic potables—older and beer equally with brandy and gin, save that the poison is more concentrated in the latter. He disapproved of all spices and condiments save (grudgingly) a very little salt; and he held that more suitable and wholesome food for human beings than the flesh of animals can almost always be procured, and should be preferred. The bolting of meal, to separate its coarser from its finer particles, he also reprobated, teaching that the ripe, sound berry of wheat or rye, being ground to the requisite fineness, should in no manner be sifted, but should be made into loaves and eaten precisely as the millstones deliver it.—Autobiography of Horace Greeley.

## Freedom of Speech.

Newspapers in England had not the right to criticize the policy of the king and the ministers until the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Walter, the first editor of the London Times, had to serve a year's imprisonment for censuring the duke of York. That was more than 100 years after Milton, in the "Areopagitica," stated in unanswerable fashion the reasons for freedom of speech.

## Solves A Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Rader, of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been an almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me." For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at J. H. Swan's.

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A Great Double Attraction that will Establish New Records for Price Making

Saturday we launch our twice a year Clearance and White Sale, giving you an unparalleled opportunity for money saving. The purpose of our Clearance Sale is to effect a complete riddance of all lines of winter merchandise, making prices without regard to cost or value. The White Sale is a well-earned sale event, and one for which we have made months of advanced preparation, buying special for the occasion various lines of dependable white merchandise, such as are in demand this season, at prices that render it possible to offer remarkable values. These two great sales held at one time, form a strong double attraction, a bargain event that makes it possible for you to supply your various apparel and home needs at prices practically never approached before.

### Women's Coats and Suits Radically Reduced

**\$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00 Coats and Suits now \$7.75**

We offer you your unrestricted choice of any coat or suit in stock, formerly selling at the above prices, for only \$7.75. Represented in this large collection of garments are the most fashionable models of the season, made from the newest fabrics and tailored in a high class manner. All sizes in the lot, choice

**7.75**

**\$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 Coats and Suits now \$11.95**

This lot is comprised of strictly high grade garments—coats and suits that have been selling all season long at \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00. Every desirable material is represented in this showing, while the tailoring has no superior. The coats are all lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, all sizes, choice

**11.95**